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Militants Reject Christmas Visits To U.S. Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 20 — Militants holding the U.S. Embassy here said that relatives of their 50 hostages would not be allowed to visit at Christmas even though Iranian officials had said that such visits might be arranged.

"No relatives will be allowed to see them at Christmas," a militant spokesman said. "After all, they are hostages."

He refused to say whether the hostages, who have been held since Nov. 4, would be allowed to attend Catholic and Protestant church services next week as promised by Foreign Minister Saïegh Ghotbzadeh. "That is his opinion, not necessarily ours," the spokesman said.

Interior Minister Hashemi Rafsanjani raised the possibility of Christmas visits yesterday when he said: "There is a possibility (that the hostages) families will be allowed to visit them for Christmas and we would like such a thing to happen."

The militants said that they had begun to distribute the first of several hundred thousand Christmas cards sent to the hostages from the United States.

A card measuring 10 feet by 64 feet — addressed to "Fellow Americans" and signed by 22,000 Florida residents — was delivered to the embassy today along with thousands of standard cards, bringing to 300,000 the number received in the past week.

The students and Mr. Ghotbzadeh appeared to be locked in a power struggle after Iran's ambassador to Sweden was arrested on charges of being a CIA agent.

A militant spokesman said on state television last night that the envoy, Abbas Amir Entezam, had been arrested after secret U.S. Embassy documents were turned over to the revolutionary prosecutor. The spokesman said that the documents proved that the ambassador had links to the CIA.

He read out portions of the documents, quoting one in which the U.S. charge d'affaires here, Brian Laingen, allegedly wrote that Mr. Entezam had been working to re-establish close ties with the United States.

Tonight, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said on Iranian television that he gave no credence to talk of U.S. military action to free the hostages. "These are just myths, empty words they [U.S. officials] utter to frighten us," he said in the address, recorded yesterday. "They want to scare our nation, not knowing that this cannot be the case."

He said that the United States realized that it "should not do something that, apart from getting 50 people killed, would drag several countries, including the United States itself, into a war."

In separate remarks today, Ayatollah Khomeini said that he felt that a majority of the U.S. public opposed such armed intervention. "Many of them [Americans] have come to our side," he told several (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Witnesses said many people were taken by guardsmen swinging pieces of rubber hose and nightsticks, including Dr. Miguel Antonio Fernal, a political science professor who was said by police to be the leader of the campus rally.

Meanwhile, medical sources said that the deposed shah's spleen was enlarged alarmingly since his radiation treatment in a New York hospital for cancer.

His doctors in New York said that they were "pleased" with his response to treatment, but the sources said that when the shah was in San Antonio, Texas, before going to Panama, the spleen enlargement had been noted. The spleen is a common site of further spread of a lymphoma.

Dr. Benjamin Kren, the shah's chief doctor in New York, confirmed yesterday that a course of chemotherapy was started just before the shah's departure from San Antonio and is being continued in Panama.

The shah, meanwhile, remained at Contadora, heavily guarded by security men armed with submachine guns.

He apparently did not go for a walk yesterday but a photographer said that he appeared to be in a group that took a boat ride around the island.

Court in Madrid Indicts 2 Leaders Of Basque Party

MADRID, Dec. 20 (UPI) — Two deputies representing a Basque separatist party that is closely linked with ETA guerrillas were indicted today by the Supreme Court on charges of "apologizing for terrorism."

The court granted the deputies, Eduardo Monzon and Francisco Sainza, provisional freedom without bail pending trial, but ordered them to report twice a month to judicial authorities.

Mr. Monzon and Mr. Sainza represent the Herri Batasuna party in the Congress of Deputies, the lower house of the Cortes (parliament).

The party is considered the political arm of the ETA guerrillas, who have claimed responsibility for numerous assassinations in Spain this year.

The Congress of Deputies cleared the way for the men's prosecution by voting to strip them of their parliamentary immunity.



A Tehran hotel employee delivers sacks of Christmas cards sent to the 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy by listeners of a Los Angeles radio station. An armed Iranian guard stands duty at right.

Loan Guarantees Threatened

Congress at Odds on Chrysler Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI)

A new tug-of-war between the House and Senate today threatened the \$1.5-billion loan-guarantee program Congress was poised to give the sinking Chrysler Corp. before going home for Christmas.

Agreements apparently had been worked out as early as last week on the final aid package. But today, House negotiators went into an unusual closed-door conference committee meeting with the Senate, intent on keeping the United Auto Workers' contribution as low as possible.

Acting Senate Republican leader Theodore Stevens of Alaska warned that anything less than an even split on the union contribution in the range of \$460 million to \$475 million, would cause defection of seven key Republican members who voted for the Senate version.

Before the conference met, the House passed and sent to the Senate for expected quick approval an appropriations measure to allow the loan guarantees to be paid if needed, along with spending of \$1.5 million to set up the aid plan.

Chrysler's chief financial officer, Gerald Greenwald, said that Chrysler, the nation's 10th largest corporation and the No. 3 automaker, needed action before the congressional vacation, because "without federal assistance we are unlikely to continue in operation past January."

The House bill, passed by a 2-1 margin Tuesday night, provided a total aid package of \$3.43 billion. It included \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees, \$1.43 billion in private and local government financing and \$500 million from Chrysler employees — \$400 million of it in wage and

benefit concessions from the union.

The Senate bill, passed 53-44 last night, totaled \$3.6 billion. It included \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees, \$1.43 billion in private and local government financing, and \$675 million from the employees — including \$525 million from the union.

The union said from the beginning it would rather see Chrysler close than provide any more than a \$400-million contribution.

But key senators on both sides

have said the final result would be higher than \$400 million and lower than the billion-dollar, three-year wage freeze originally sought by the Senate Banking Committee.

As a result, the Senate agreed today on the \$525-million figure, arrived at by Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., in hope of achieving a compromise of between \$460 million and \$475 million.

The Senate defeated a move to provide interim Chrysler financing for the first few months of next year.

The poll indicated that Sen. Kennedy's rating has dropped 34 points among registered Democrats since May, while President Carter's rating climbed nine points. California Gov. Edmund Brown slipped even further into the underdog position among the Democratic candidates for president.

When asked last May whom they preferred as their party's presidential nominee, 56 percent of the registered Democrats polled said Sen. Kennedy; 27 percent selected Mr. Carter; 17 percent picked Gov. Brown. When asked the same question this month, however, 54 percent selected Mr. Carter; 33 percent favored Sen. Kennedy and 7 percent Gov. Brown.

The poll was taken last week among 1,574 adults and published today. Half of the Democratic men polled — and two-thirds of the women — listed "problems in his personal life" and "acted badly at Chappaquiddick" as two of the biggest negatives against Sen. Kennedy.

When asked which presidential candidate "gives the most direct answers when questions are asked of him," Democrats chose Mr. Carter by a 17-point margin over Sen. Kennedy. They trusted Mr. Carter more than Sen. Kennedy by a 3-1 margin — a turnaround from a September survey by the newspaper, when Democrats trusted the senator more than the president by a 4-3 margin.

Kim Says He Acted Out of Patriotism

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Dec. 20 (WP) — A court-martial today sentenced to death seven of the eight men charged in the assassination of South Korean President Park Chung Hee.

Li Gen, Kim Yong Suh, chief judge of the military tribunal, read the sentences after pronouncing the seven men guilty of murder and attempted sedition.

The chief defendant, Kim Jae Kyu, had admitted killing the president and his chief bodyguard at a dinner party in offices of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency on Oct. 26.

Kim, who was director of the KCIA, had said he acted out of patriotic motives. But the prosecution said that he shot Park with the wild hope of taking over the country through a revolutionary committee.

The death sentence also was ordered for Kim Kae Won, Park's chief secretary who was present at the dinner and who was accused of failing to come to the president's assistance. He admitted that, but also said he had known nothing of the plot in advance.

The five others given death sentences were KCIA aides who, it was charged, killed Park's bodyguards in places near the assassination room. All five claimed they acted on Kim Jae Kyu's orders. Kim had pleaded in court for mercy for them.

The eighth defendant, who had been accused of concealing evidence after the crime, was sentenced to three years in prison. The prosecution had demanded five years for him.

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The chief judge said those who assassinated Park "must com-

Poll Shows Dramatic Fall In Kennedy's Popularity

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20 (UPI) — A Los Angeles Times national poll indicates that Sen. Edward Kennedy's popularity has dropped dramatically since May and that most Democrats — especially women — believe that there is more to be learned about Chappaquiddick.

The poll indicated that Sen. Kennedy's rating has dropped 34 points among registered Democrats since May, while President Carter's rating climbed nine points. California Gov. Edmund Brown slipped even further into the underdog position among the Democratic candidates for president.

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'Total Disagreement' OPEC Meeting Ends In Price Deadlock

From Agency Dispatches

CARACAS, Dec. 20 — OPEC ended its winter meeting today and announced that it had taken no decision on new prices for crude oil.

The Venezuelan energy minister, Humberto Calderon, said: "We didn't make any decision on prices. We'll have to see how the market develops next year. Each country may go as it wants." Last night, Mr. Calderon said that OPEC would probably meet in March for another attempt at a price agreement.

At the end of the meeting, which lasted two days longer than scheduled, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said that no progress had been made in the final round of talks and that there was no general agreement on the price for crude oil.

Sheikh Yamani predicted a glut on the world oil market that would force prices down in 1980. But he said, "There definitely will be a recession. How deep and how long it will be we don't know."

The announcement of the failure to reach agreement on a single base price meant that the uncertainty in the oil market will continue, with each producing country setting its own prices. One immediate result, however, will almost certainly be higher gasoline prices.

The deadlock was described by the organization's secretary-general, Rene Ortiz of Ecuador, as a breakdown.

"There is total disagreement" regarding prices, said Abdel Aziz Ben Khalifa Al-Thani, Qatar's oil and finance minister, as he walked out of the conference hall late yesterday.

The Caracas OPEC conference deteriorated into a deadlock over the prices issue when Saudi Arabian-led moderates clashed with Iranian-supported hardliners over a new base price for the organization, which controls more than 84 percent of world oil trade.

The moderates were reported holding out for a base price of \$24 per barrel of crude oil while the other countries that included Iran, Libya and Algeria wanted the base moved up to \$28 to \$30.

Libya announced it would sell oil for \$30 a barrel. Nigeria also raised the price it charges for its top quality oil to \$30 a barrel.

"With crude selling for \$45 or more on the spot market outside the control of long-term contracts, the former OPEC base price-range of \$18 to \$23.50 set six months ago was in a shambles and the prospects of a new unified system were fading."

Mansour al-Otaibi, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates and OPEC's chairman, told the Emirates News Agency yesterday that the conference was split among

three different groups. He said the organization might be forced into a de facto three-tier pricing system until the next conference at Geneva in June.

Mr. Otaibi said Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates plan to hold their base price at \$24 per barrel at least through April.

Mr. Otaibi said a second small group was pushing for \$26 per barrel. A third and larger group wanted the base price raised to \$28 to \$30 per barrel, plus additional payments of several dollars for the

higher-quality crude produced by some of their oil fields.

"If we take this market as a base, then the prices would reach up to \$35 per barrel," Mr. Otaibi said, referring to the sale price including quality differentials.

In Paris, French Industry Minister Andre Giraud said tonight that he estimates that the oil price rises that preceded the OPEC meeting and others that he expects will follow will cost France \$25 billion next year and that this is equivalent to the country's previously expected economic growth for the year.

achieving an early, positive outcome."

The West proposed this week that both sides seek a limited interim agreement under which about 13,000 U.S. and 30,000 Soviet troops would be withdrawn from central Europe, leaving other countries to reduce their forces later.

A statement said that the 12 NATO governments represented here are "convinced that it is now possible to break through the difficulties which have for so long stood in the way of a first agreement."

The plan, approved by NATO foreign ministers last week in Brussels, was given privately to diplomats of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact on Monday and was formally considered today.

The West hopes the proposals will help bypass a long manpower-figure dispute between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. NATO claims Communist statistics for ground forces based in central Europe have been understated by about 150,000 men.

The statement said Britain, Belgium, Canada, West Germany and the Netherlands were ready to reduce troops later, under a second-phase agreement. These governments would take a "significant share" in reducing NATO's central European ground forces to 700,000.

NATO has proposed a similar manpower ceiling for the Warsaw Pact.

NATO said that it had lowered its original demand for withdrawal of 68,000 Soviet troops and had dropped a call for the removal of 1,700 Soviet tanks from central Europe to simplify negotiations.

The Soviet Union has announced plans for unilateral withdrawal of up to 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany by next October, and NATO said last week that 1,000 U.S. nuclear warheads would be removed from Europe, also unilaterally.

The new NATO plan ignores these reductions, and today's statement said that "unilateral arms cuts were 'outside the framework of these negotiations.' Arms reductions could be discussed in the second phase of the reduction program "if judged desirable," the statement said.

Senate Panel Against SALT-2

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI) — The Senate Armed Services Committee approved a report today that said that the SALT-2 treaty is "not in the national security interests of the United States." The vote was 10-0 with seven abstentions.

But Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., a committee member, and a key SALT-2 backer, said that the vote would have very little impact on the Senate debate on the treaty.

Van Agt Survives Missile Debate

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20 (AP) — An attempt to bring down the government of Premier Andreas Van Agt over NATO's decision to station more nuclear missiles in Western Europe fizzled today after a 17-hour parliamentary debate. Mr. Van Agt's center-right coalition turned down a motion introduced by the opposition socialists.

The motion, rejected 31-66, said that the government could not accept any responsibility for the NATO decision to base 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Mr. Van Agt told the parliament he found the motion "unacceptable" meaning his Cabinet would resign if the motion had been accepted.

According to NATO plans, 48 of the new missiles were to be based in the Netherlands, but because of opposition here to the weapons, Mr. Van Agt told NATO that the Netherlands would only make a decision on accepting the weapons in December, 1981. He said the decision would be based on the success of arms-control talks with the Warsaw Pact nations.

7 Condemned to Death for Killing Park

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sate for the criminal act of treason against the state and nation."

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Sales Delays Reported

U.S. Unit Reviews Policy On Trading With Russia

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT) — Philip Klutznick, the Chicago real estate developer nominated last month as commerce secretary, reported yesterday that the department was taking a new look at export-licensing procedures in the aftermath of bureaucratic infighting over shipments to the Soviet Union.

He told the Senate Commerce Committee during his confirmation hearings that the examination had the highest priority and had already "held up some things that we wish were not held up" in other department activities.

Although he gave no indications as to the choice of tightening or relaxing the controls, other officials reported that applications for export licenses to the Soviet Union were already getting more intense scrutiny and that sales of some equipment had been delayed.

Mr. Klutznick's disclosure of the re-evaluation, which came during an exchange with Sen. John Warner, R-Va., followed allegations by a Commerce Department career officer that the controls were "a total sham" and that goods intended for civilian use were being openly diverted by Moscow to the Soviet military.

The officer, Lawrence Brady, who had been acting director of the Export Administration Office, also

charged that his superiors in the department had diluted his duties in punishment for making the allegations public.

Although the department has denied any improprieties and has accused Mr. Brady of exceeding his authority by trying to shape policy rather than to enforce regulations, the statements by Mr. Klutznick underscored the seriousness with which the department views the issue.

The chief investigator of a Civil Service Merit Systems Protection Board has recommended that Mr. Brady be restored to "full duties and responsibilities commensurate with [his] salary and grade level as a member of the Senior Executive Service."

Confirmation Expected

Despite some questions about unusual financial transactions, including involvement with a failed New York bank, Mr. Klutznick had a relatively easy time at the hearing, and his confirmation is expected to be approved by the full Senate, probably after the Christmas recess.

Deputy Secretary Luther Hodges Jr. has been running the department since the resignation Nov. 1 of Juanita Kreps, who has returned to private life. But as secretary-designate, Mr. Klutznick, 72, has been getting daily briefings on the activities of what is probably the most diverse of all Cabinet departments.

Mr. Klutznick had been chairman of the Swiss bank that controlled the American Bank and Trust Co. in New York when that institution collapsed in 1976 — the fourth largest bank failure in U.S. history. But before yesterday's hearings senators got favorable reports on him from the New York state superintendent of banks, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate panel has not yet voted on the confirmation because it has just received the required FBI report on him.

U.S. SALT Aide To Head Arms Control Agency

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI) — President Carter yesterday named SALT-2 negotiator Ralph Earle to replace George Seignious as arms control director.

Mr. Seignious, 51, who has headed the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency since November, 1978, announced his resignation for health reasons. Mr. Carter said he accepted it with regret.

The White House announcement said that Mr. Earle will resign as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and as special representative for arms control and disarmament negotiations.

In the announcement, Mr. Carter also said that he plans to nominate Mr. Seignious as an at-large member of the arms control delegation.

A Correction

In a Washington Post dispatch from Lisbon headlined "Sa Carneiro Will Tackle Toughest Issues" (IHT, Dec. 20), Portugal's inflation rate was given as 32 percent because of an error in transmission. The correct figure is 25 percent.



FAMILY MATTER — Maja (left) and May, daughters of Saudi Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, in lobby of Caracas hotel where OPEC ministers have been meeting.

Militants in Tehran Reject Holiday Visits to Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

hundred revolutionary guards who marched past his house shouting "We are your soldiers, Khomeini!" He added: "The American nation is experiencing an awakening and will soon see through these superpowers trying to impose their will."

2 Killed in Southeast

Meanwhile, two persons were shot and killed and 44 were injured during a speech by former Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi at a mosque in the southeastern city of Zahedan. The Iranian news agency said that someone yelled: "Death to the enemy of the revolutionary guards."

The agency said that stones were hurled across the mosque, security forces shot into the air and the crowd rushed to escape. Eighteen of the injured were hit by bullets and the others were crushed as the audience fled, a local official was quoted as saying.

Dr. Yazdi was sent to the area Sunday to investigate complaints about the revolutionary guards, the paramilitary organization established by Ayatollah Khomeini after the February revolution.

U.S. Intentions

In Washington, the State Department said today that prospects of a Soviet veto or an unfavorable vote would not deter U.S. officials from seeking United Nations sanctions against Iran in an effort to free the hostages.

"The United States intends to seek its goal through every appropriate legal avenue... whatever we may think of the chances of success," said Hoddling Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman.

He made the statement when asked about reports that the Russians and some Third World coun-

tries intended to vote for UN sanctions as a way of applying pressure on the Iranian government.

A White House aide said yesterday that the United States had agreed to a request from Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for a temporary delay in seeking sanctions while Mr. Waldheim negotiates with Iranian representatives.

The United States is considering asking the UN to impose a wide range of economic sanctions against Iran. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said last night that the possible measures included a suspension of military shipments, telecommunications, air and rail links and export credits.

In his list of options, Mr. Christopher made no reference to the possibility of a food embargo against Iran, which is regarded as especially vulnerable because of its heavy reliance on food imports.

"What we're seeing on television is the 'screen on cue' people in Iran," Mr. Christopher said, adding that millions of Iranians are upset by the country's rapidly declining economy.

Mr. Ritschard, who was head of transport and energy ministry, succeeds Georges-Alexandre Chevallaz, a Liberal Radical, who becomes defense minister, a post vacated by the retirement of Rudolf Gnani.

Mr. Ritschard's position is taken by former federal price controller Leon Schlumpf, a member of the centrist Swiss People's Party and a newcomer to the Cabinet. Other posts were unaffected by the moves, which came two months after the Swiss general elections.

The transfer of Mr. Ritschard, a 61-year-old moderate, was believed certain to intensify the debate within the Social Democratic Party whether to continue the 25-year coalition with three rightist parties in the federal government.

As head of the energy ministry, Mr. Ritschard supported an expansion of the nuclear power industry to reduce the country's dependence on oil imports. He had a key role in successfully opposing a proposal, backed by his party, that would have virtually halted construction of new nuclear power plants in Switzerland.

3 Singapore Planes Missing on Mission

MANILA, Dec. 20 (AP) — U.S. and Filipino planes were looking today for three Singapore Air Force jets that took off from Clark Air Base with a total of four men aboard on a training mission yesterday and failed to return.

A U.S. source said that the three Skyhawks were presumed to have crashed. "The astonishing thing is that they all disappeared at the same time without a trace," Singapore Ambassador Maurice Baker said.

Tremor in South Italy

COSENZA, Italy, Dec. 20 (AP) — An earth tremor shook the Tyrrhenian coast of Calabria last night, causing no known injury or damage, authorities said today.

Pro-Western Regime Lets Accord Lapse Russia to Quit Post in Equatorial Guinea

By Tom Burns

LUBA, Equatorial Guinea, Dec. 20 (WP) — The Soviet Union soon will be forced to pull out of a fishing depot it has held since 1973 on the island of Bioko in the Gulf of Biafra, which was used as a staging post for Cuban troops at the time of the Angolan civil war and has served as a listening and communications base in the South Atlantic.

The forced move follows a Western stand by the ruling military junta of Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony, which deposed and executed dictator Francisco Macias Nguema last summer. Macias had signed a fishing agreement with Moscow that handed over the Luba base under a six-year accord, which expires on Dec. 31.

Reliable sources close to the junta said that the new rulers had no intention of renewing the accord and added that conversations are well advanced that will allow the Spaniards to build a fuel depot and a refrigeration plant on the same site in the Bay of Luba where the Russians are installed.

The Soviet base consists of several rundown buildings in an African town that is approached by a bad coastal road through the tropical jungle. It lies 20 miles from Malabo, the chief town on the island that was known as Fernando Po before independence from Spain in 1968.

Alongside a Soviet-built jetty, guarded by Soviet seamen and manned by all non-base personnel, there is a floating dry dock and a tug. In the Bay of Luba, itself a natural harbor bordered by the main forest, there were three large trawlers and one small coastal tanker when the base was visited by a reporter on Dec. 16.

The trawlers were equipped with antennas that suggested that they were sophisticated listening vessels. Inhabitants of the town said that between two and four Soviet ships were normally anchored in the bay, indicating that the depot serves a fairly large fleet.

During the Angolan civil war, Luba served as a staging post for the estimated 9,000 Cuban troops and 500 Soviet advisers who helped

the consolidation in 1976 of the pro-Moscow regime of the late President Agostinho Neto.

The Soviet withdrawal from the base appears to be under way. Sources at Malabo airport said that the usual three Aeroflot flights into Malabo every week from the Soviet Union in the past months have been reduced to one. Until recently, the flights brought in equipment and

personnel. Now they usually are empty and depart full.

Sources close to the ruling junta said that Equatorial Guinea had formally informed Russia that it was not prepared to renew the fishing agreement signed between Moscow and Macias. They said that Equatorial Guinea would grant facilities to Soviet fishing vessels on the same terms that it would offer those of other countries that it would not enter into an bilateral agreement.

Spanish diplomatic sources said that the installation of a depot on the same site, under terms of the new deal now being negotiated, would make the presence in Luba unattractive to Spanish fishermen.

Spanish sources said that Spain would start building up its depot next year with the aim of expelling the Spanish fishing fleet, which creates off African coast.

Spanish sources said that, under the terms of the secret 1973 agreement, Russia had gained a monopoly off the coast of Equatorial Guinea and turned over 90 percent of the catch to the Guineans. The base in Luba was the source of \$600 a year. The source said that fishing off the Guinea was too limited to merit an agreement or to necessitate a fleet.

The ruling military junta, led by Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema Ndong, 38, who was trained in Spanish military academy of war, has openly adopted a Western stand and asked for Spain to reconstruct the country. The request came during a visit to Equatorial Guinea by Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia last week.

The junta led an army against Macias on Aug. 3, and him on the mainland province Rio Muni, tried him on charges of genocide and executed him on Sept. 29.

Macias harassed Europeans, closed Christian missions, brought a once-booming industry of cocoa, coffee and a standstill. The road from Malabo to Luba passed through abandoned cocoa plantations that had been enveloped by the jungle.

In Luba there were few about and Russians only on duty. But the antennae ships in the bay reminded one that it was a strategic base.

U.S. Seeks \$124 Million In Chemical-Dumping Suit

By Michael J. Conlon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI) — In the toughest action ever taken in a chemical-dumping case, the government today asked a court to force Hooker Chemical Corp. to spend more than \$124 million to clean up New York's Love Canal and three other chemical waste sites in the area.

Barbara Blum, deputy administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said the action "should serve notice to those who generate or handle hazardous wastes that these kinds of dangers no longer will be tolerated by the American public."

"The day of discarding hazardous materials indiscriminately and haphazardly is over," she said.

The Love Canal neighborhood in Niagara Falls, N.Y., is a community built on a dump site used during World War II. Last year, almost 200 families were forced from their homes by poisons that oozed through basement walls and onto lawns.

Medical experts have told Congress that miscarriages and other problems have afflicted residents of the area.

The Justice Department, acting on the EPA's behalf, filed four suits, one of which would require Hooker to begin an immediate cleanup at the Love Canal, to pay for medical studies of all the affected families and to determine the long-term health effects on them and their families.

The EPA has sought larger monetary settlements from other industries, such as the steel companies, where air and water pollution was involved.

The suits, which also name Hooker's parent firm, Occidental Petroleum Corp., were filed in federal court at Buffalo, N.Y.

Earlier this week, the Justice Department on behalf of EPA also filed similar suits against Hooker and Occidental for contamination of drinking water at Lathrop, Calif., and a suit against another firm for waste disposal in Southington, Conn.

Social Democrat Appointed Swiss Finance Minister

BERN, Dec. 20 (AP) — Willy Ritschard, a Social Democrat, takes over as Swiss finance minister following last night's surprising shuffling of the federal Cabinet.

Mr. Ritschard, who was head of transport and energy ministry, succeeds Georges-Alexandre Chevallaz, a Liberal Radical, who becomes defense minister, a post vacated by the retirement of Rudolf Gnani.

Mr. Ritschard's position is taken by former federal price controller Leon Schlumpf, a member of the centrist Swiss People's Party and a newcomer to the Cabinet. Other posts were unaffected by the moves, which came two months after the Swiss general elections.

The transfer of Mr. Ritschard, a 61-year-old moderate, was believed certain to intensify the debate within the Social Democratic Party whether to continue the 25-year coalition with three rightist parties in the federal government.

As head of the energy ministry, Mr. Ritschard supported an expansion of the nuclear power industry to reduce the country's dependence on oil imports. He had a key role in successfully opposing a proposal, backed by his party, that would have virtually halted construction of new nuclear power plants in Switzerland.

3 Singapore Planes Missing on Mission

MANILA, Dec. 20 (AP) — U.S. and Filipino planes were looking today for three Singapore Air Force jets that took off from Clark Air Base with a total of four men aboard on a training mission yesterday and failed to return.

A U.S. source said that the three Skyhawks were presumed to have crashed. "The astonishing thing is that they all disappeared at the same time without a trace," Singapore Ambassador Maurice Baker said.

Tremor in South Italy

COSENZA, Italy, Dec. 20 (AP) — An earth tremor shook the Tyrrhenian coast of Calabria last night, causing no known injury or damage, authorities said today.

Sakharov Says Ukrainian Given Labor Sentence

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP) — Yuri Litvin, a Ukrainian human rights activist, has been sentenced to three years of hard labor for resisting authority, Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident leader, said today.

Mr. Sakharov, a physicist and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, said that Mr. Litvin was sentenced Monday in Kiev. He said that the charge stemmed from an incident Aug. 6 in which Mr. Litvin was called before police for questioning.

Another Ukrainian activist, Oles Berdnik, a science fiction writer, went on trial Monday on charges of slandering Soviet society. Mr. Sakharov said. He could be sentenced to seven years in prison.

Yesterday, a court in Leningrad convicted Igor Korchmoy, 20, the son of the self-called chess grandmaster, of draft evasion and sentenced him to 2½ years in a labor camp. His father, Viktor Korchmoy, who lives in Switzerland, said that he would appeal the conviction to the International Court of Justice.

Le Canard Enchaîné Executives 2 Journalists Are Accused Over Giscard Tax Story

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP) — The director and the editor in chief of the French satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné were charged today with illegally possessing the tax returns of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and aircraft magnate Marcel Dassault.

They were charged by investigating magistrate Emile Cabié with receipt of stolen administrative documents.

The weekly, which combines satire and investigative reporting, published Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's tax returns in June. It said the president paid all his taxes, but criticized him for allegedly trading on the stock exchange.

Probe of Ex-Official

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing reiterated recently that, unlike his predecessors, Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou, he would never sue newspapers that attacked him. Under French law, the media may be prosecuted for insulting the president.

Roger Fresco, the paper's director, and Claude Angeli, the editor-in-chief, were charged in connection with the investigation of Dominique Marie, a 21-year-old former tax official suspected of having misappropriated the tax forms.

Mr. Marie was arrested the day after Le Canard Enchaîné published a document purporting to show that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was offered a gift of diamonds by Jean Bedel Bokassa, former emperor of the Central African Empire, in 1973. The president has never denied receiving such a gift but has implied that the diamonds were of low value.

The police insist Mr. Marie's arrest was coincidental and was in no way a reprisal for Le Canard Enchaîné's disclosures.

Mr. Fresco claimed that Mr. Marie's arrest and the charges against the paper were in revenge for its articles. "It's a political machine clearly linked to the diamonds affair," he said.

He denied that Mr. Marie leaked the tax returns to the weekly.

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U.S. Believes New Soyuz Can Carry 3

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP) — An empty Soyuz spacecraft that docked yesterday with the Salyut-7 space station is believed by U.S. experts to be a three-man version of the two-man Soyuz the Soviet Union has flown for the last 10 years.

Called Soyuz-T (probably for transport), the unmanned Soyuz docked yesterday at one end of the 17-part Salyut space station, which orbits the Earth at an altitude of about 220 miles. The docking operation was achieved on radio command from the Soviet Union.

The Russians have said only that the new Soyuz employs "new technology," but experts here believe the interior of the Soyuz command craft has been redesigned to carry three cosmonauts instead of two.

Fuel Cells
The experts believe that the Russians have repositioned the para-panels that bring Soyuz back to Earth and may have installed fuel cells in the spacecraft to replace its batteries. Both these moves would give more room in the command craft.

The Soyuz-T is a three-man spacecraft, U.S. experts say, the Russians probably continue to use the Soyuz as a transport for cosmonauts for years to come. There has been speculation that the Russians are developing a large spacecraft to send to the space shuttle the United States plans to fly next year, but an upgrading of the workhorse Soyuz would tend to dim that speculation.

Being a three-man Soyuz, the Soyuz could transport cosmonauts to the Salyut station far more easily. The Russians have said they want to turn Salyut into a permanent orbital station with interchangeable crews — a difficult task with a two-man spacecraft.

The current flight of Soyuz-T is believed to be the fourth unmanned flight of the new Soyuz configuration. The first test was believed to have been Cosmos-869 in December, 1977, the second may have been Cosmos-1001 in March, 1978, and the third a 60-day flight of Cosmos-1002 last winter.

France Sentences Bulgarian Agent
Paris, Dec. 20 (AP) — A French court has sentenced Dinev, a Bulgarian double agent, to 10 years in prison in a case related to unsolved attacks on Bulgarian refugees in London and Paris.

Dinev, 39, a naturalized Frenchman, was convicted Tuesday of espionage in France for the Bulgarian secret service and of deliberately misleading his French counterintelligence contacts.

Last year, Georgi Markov, a Bulgarian exile working for the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Bulgarian service, was killed in London by an assassin using an umbrella with a hidden needle.

Markov's French counterintelligence officer told the court during the trial that Dinev had accused a Bulgarian diplomat of being a spy and tried to use French contacts to trace Mr. Markov's whereabouts two months before the attack against him.

Baker Uses Clash With Iranian To Enhance His Presidential Bid
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP) — Republican presidential candidate Howard Baker has decided to capitalize on the fervor over the Iranian crisis by issuing a television commercial featuring a dramatic confrontation between himself and an indignant Iranian student.

Sen. Baker, the Senate minority leader, outbouts the Iranian student in incident, filmed earlier this month at the University of Iowa. In the film, the unidentified student shouts at Sen. Baker, questioning why the senator is not more interested in the plight of the Iranian people.

Sen. Baker dramatically points his finger at the student and declares to applause: "Because I'm concerned about 50 Americans [being held captive in Iran]."

The scene fades out, Sen. Baker adds: "The America you once trusted back. The America you once feared to cross is back. The America that brings peace but will fight for freedom is back. And in our generation, I back to stay."

The commercial is one of the strongest statements on the Iranian crisis any of the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates, who have been restrained in criticizing President Carter's handling of the crisis.

The Baker campaign has purchased \$36,000 worth of television time during the next three weeks in Iowa, where the Jan. 21 precinct caucus is the first formal test of presidential candidates.

In the advertisement, Sen. Baker proposes a 50,000-man brigade of troops trained in anti-terrorist tactics. The brigade, he says, is needed because "this must never happen again in our lifetime" — a reference to the seizure of hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.



TINY REINDEER AND ALL — U.S. hot air balloon enthusiast Jim Schoo has cast himself in the role of a Santa Claus without snow. This week he has been guiding his craft, trimmed with holiday fittings, in the skies over the Shelby campus of the University of Louisville in Kentucky.

Safety of Surgery Varies At Hospitals, Study Says

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP) — Hospitals with skilled teams that frequently perform the riskier kinds of surgery have up to 41 percent fewer deaths from such surgery than hospitals that perform them less often.

This is the conclusion of a group of California health policy specialists who studied surgical results on 842,622 patients at 1,498 American hospitals. The authors of the report and of an accompanying editorial in the issue of the New England Journal of Medicine that appeared today conclude that some kinds of surgery should be centralized.

Risky operations should be done in many fewer hospitals by teams that not only specialize in certain procedures but also do enough of them to become truly skillful, the authors say.

The main differences in frequency of deaths are between hospitals doing fewer than 200 of several kinds of operations each year. "What this means to the average patient facing an operation," a surgeon who is not one of the report's authors said yesterday, "is that you very well ought to ask your doctor to tell you how much of that surgery is done at such-and-such hospital. If he can't or won't discuss it, you are justified in being wary."

Open-Heart Surgery
The study was made by Drs. Harold Luft, John Bunker and Alain Enthoven of Stanford University and the University of California at San Francisco. They analyzed 1974-1975 data supplied by hundreds of hospitals to the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities, a national data-gathering service in Ann Arbor, Mich. They adjusted the figures to make allowance for the fact that some hospitals have more seriously stricken patients.

They found that in open heart surgery and coronary artery bypass surgery, death rates in hospitals with a high volume of these operations are 38 percent lower than in hospitals with a low volume. The differences were about the same for various kinds of blood vessel surgery, and for trans-urethral surgery, the most difficult type of prostate operation.

There was less volume-related difference for a second category of operations, including colon surgery, biliary tract surgery without removal of the gall bladder, artificial hip replacement, grafting to repair aneurysms in the abdominal aorta, certain types of ulcer surgery, and complicated gall bladder surgery. Still, it emerged that if all total hip replacements were performed in hospitals doing 50 or more of the operations a year, 32 percent of in-hospital deaths of such patients could probably be averted.

For a third group of generally simple operations — including simple vagus-nerve surgery for ulcers, and uncomplicated gall bladder removal — there were no volume-related differences.

The report's authors say there should be more such studies, with attention to illness rates after surgery and to differences in results between individual surgeons. Based on such data, they say, community planning should concentrate some operations to save lives.

In an editorial, Dr. William Longmire, a surgeon at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Dr. Sherman Melnikoff, medical dean there, observed that some concentration has already occurred, since 56 percent of open heart operations are performed in 8 percent of hospitals that do such surgery.

6th Letter Bomb Found in Britain
LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI) — Police today intercepted a letter bomb sent to the home of Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the state-owned British Steel Corp.

The letter bomb was the sixth discovered this week sent from Brussels to leading British industrialists — two bombs hidden in mailed packages were defused in London yesterday.

Scotland Yard anti-terrorist specialists, who suspect the letter bombs are the work of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, warned that more may be on the way and may be mailed from countries other than Belgium.

Poles Free Dissidents In Gdansk Memorial
WARSAW, Dec. 20 (AP) — Fourteen Polish dissidents who were detained or arrested in connection with the recent ninth anniversary of the Gdansk riots have been released, dissident sources said today.

Technically, the dissidents still face charges of belonging to or leading an illegal organization. But dissident sources said their trials may never take place.

U.S. Alleges 7 Oil Firms Overcharged

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP) — The Department of Energy yesterday accused seven oil companies of overcharging customers more than \$1 billion from 1973 through 1976.

The latest action brings the total amount of overcharges alleged by the department against the top 15 U.S. oil companies in the last two years to almost \$10 billion.

Sources in the department's Office of Special Counsel said yesterday's allegation of 40 violations of federal pricing regulations represents the last major charges that will be brought against the 15 companies. It will now proceed with the second phase of its investigation, concentrating on comprehensive audits of 19 smaller oil firms.

Yesterday's actions were filed in the form of 40 notices of probable violation against Shell (\$370 million), Conoco (\$168 million), ARCO (\$208 million), Marathon (\$68 million), Sohio (\$154 million), Chevron (\$20 million) and Texaco (\$31 million).

Only about one-tenth of the actions brought by the Energy Department in this controversial investigation have been resolved. In those cases, representing about \$1 billion of the alleged overcharges, the companies agreed to refund about \$700 million.

Two companies have settled completely. Phillips Petroleum, accused of \$254 million in overcharges, has agreed to pay back \$200 million, and Cities Service consented to refund about \$220 million to settle allegations of \$292 million in overcharges.

Most of the department's allegations have been challenged by the industry, which has charged the government with conducting a war against it in the press. There has been an almost continuous series of headlines heralding billions of dollars of alleged overcharges, the industry argues. And, it says, many of the articles were published before the companies were told they were being charged.

The department's allegations center around industry compliance with the complex set of federal pricing and allocation regulations developed during and after the 1973 oil embargo.

In statements yesterday, Conoco and Sohio reiterated industry charges that the allegations are unfair. In a statement from its Cleveland headquarters, Sohio said the charges were "grossly exaggerated and intended to create sensational news."

In Houston, Bruce McCall, Conoco's vice president for U.S. marketing, called the charges against the company a "patchwork of assumptions, guesses and projections," and said Conoco "has tried conscientiously to follow the DOE's very complex regulations and is convinced it has done this correctly."

The investigation thus far shows Texaco with \$1.371 billion in alleged overcharges, Exxon and Gulf had \$1.3 billion each, according to the department.

Other totals include: Mobil (\$979.5 million), Hess (\$915 million), Shell (\$872.7 million), Sun (\$630.1 million), ARCO (\$525.2 million), Chevron (\$395.7 million), Sohio (\$353.1 million), Conoco (\$319.8 million), Amoco (\$144 million) and Marathon (\$136.9 million).

For the most part, the charges involve pricing practices. The department has accused several companies, for example, of improperly labeling "old oil," which was still under price regulation, as "new oil" and charging customers the higher price allowed for it.

In other cases, the department alleges, companies misclassified customers, charging them prices that were restricted to other classes of customers — smaller buyers, for example.

9 Firms Must Share Oil
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI) — Nine major refiners have lost a bid to block the government from forcing them to share petroleum with Ashland Oil Co., which has lost most of its crude oil as a result of the Iranian crisis.

U.S. District Judge Harold Greene today refused to issue a preliminary injunction barring implementation of a Department of Energy plan to help Ashland, which has lost 100,000 barrels a day of Iranian oil.

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Divergent Groups Pull at India's Traditional Parties

By Michael T. Kaufman
NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (NYT) — Apart from the name-calling, the mass rallies and the wild shifts of allegiances by politicians, political scientists here are insisting that the intensifying election campaign signals a historic transformation of Indian political institutions and points to revitalized democracy.

"This election marks the final collapse of the old Congress Party system," said Shashi Bhanu Sen Gupta, a political scientist and Bengalese novelist, said recently. He referred to the party which until three years ago ruled independent India by seeming to accommodate the interests of rich and poor.

The point was echoed by Raj Kothari, the director of the Center for the Study of Developing Societies. Dr. Kothari noted that whatever the outcome of the January election, it would no longer be possible for a single umbrella party "to satisfy the demands and aspirations of such diverse elements as the rural poor, the traditional elite, industri-

Election Seen Marking Revitalization of Democracy

alists, urban workers and intellectuals."

The reason for this, according to these and other scholars, is that almost all segments in India's highly involved society are increasingly asserting themselves as distinctive groups through the democratic electoral process. As a result, politicians have been forced to put together new combinations of class and caste through promise and patronage. The traditional vote banks have reportedly failed.

Process Halted

Francine Frankel, the author of a study of Indian politics from the country's independence from Britain in 1947 to 1977, views the election as representing the accelerated continuation of a process that was interrupted by the proclamation of emergency rule by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the movement against it that followed.

"The 1977 elections were about the restoration of democracy," said Dr. Frankel, a U.S. political scientist. "That was an interruption. Now we are seeing the consequences of a caste and class polarization that began in 1967 when the Congress Party first lost control of eight states."

Dr. Frankel explained that since independence political mobilization in India has followed a vertical pattern. The dominant castes and the land-owning families controlled the votes of the poor within their jurisdiction, delivering them to a Congress Party that was dominated by a Westernized urban and intellectual elite.

"Now this has broken down," she said. "The various castes and classes are pursuing their own interests as they define them."

The clearest expression of this change has taken place on the state level. In the populous northern

states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, for example, the state legislatures are dominated by newcomers to politics. Lawyers and high caste figures have been largely replaced by farmers from the intermediate or backward castes.

In the countryside these emerging groups are often in conflict with those beneath them, the Harijans or untouchables who form the bulk of the landless agricultural laborers and are the poorest of the poor.

On the national level, the most cohesive caste and class political grouping is the Lok Dal Party of Charan Singh, the caretaker prime minister. His supporters are the members of the rural intermediate castes, largely smaller land owners and cultivators who have made recent economic gains. While this is a sizable sector, it is not nor can it be a majority.

Furthermore, as some social scientists here have pointed out, in the

flush of their new power and self-awareness, these people are not likely yet to build bridges to other social and economic units in India's complex society.

In the context of the current election campaign, this means that both Mrs. Gandhi of the Congress Party and Jagjivan Ram, the leader of the Janata Party, seeking support from the same groups.

"Both Mrs. Gandhi's Congress and the Janata were actually umbrella parties," said Dr. Sen Gupta, adding that "now their potential followings have become clusters of highly differentiated groups, each with their own leaders and ambitions."

Dr. Frankel said there are many positive aspects to the changes. "There has been a greatly accelerated politicization of the backward, poorer classes who are challenging the domination of their particular oppressive elites," she noted.

Some of the political scientists credit Mrs. Gandhi for having actually recognized these changing moods among the electorate as far back as 1967, when they say she sought to placate the rising expectations of the people at the bottom with a radical rhetoric and promises of ending poverty.

New Skepticism

Her critics, at least, claim the rhetoric was unmatched by sustained organizational work beyond the flamboyant salvo of nationalizing banks and abolishing payments to traditional princes.

"Now people are looking more skeptically at the rhetoric," said R. S. Jha, a political economist in Bombay. "They want to know precisely what they gain by voting in such and such a way."

It is this recognition, said Dr. Frankel, that is the most significant development. "Different groups of people are making their claims through the democratic process," she said, but noted that any central government would have problems accommodating these claims. She feels that the divergent pulls may preclude the formation of strong central governments.

Dr. Sen Gupta feels that a weak center, which he agrees is a likely consequence, is not a bad prospect, particularly now that India's borders are secure. He believes the politicians at the federal level will have to learn to govern through coalitions — a process that has been going on at the state level for the last decade.

As the central government has been beset by paralyzing defections, state governments have gained power and cohesion. Leaders at the state level have been developing patronage networks that take into account the newly differentiated social realities, he added.

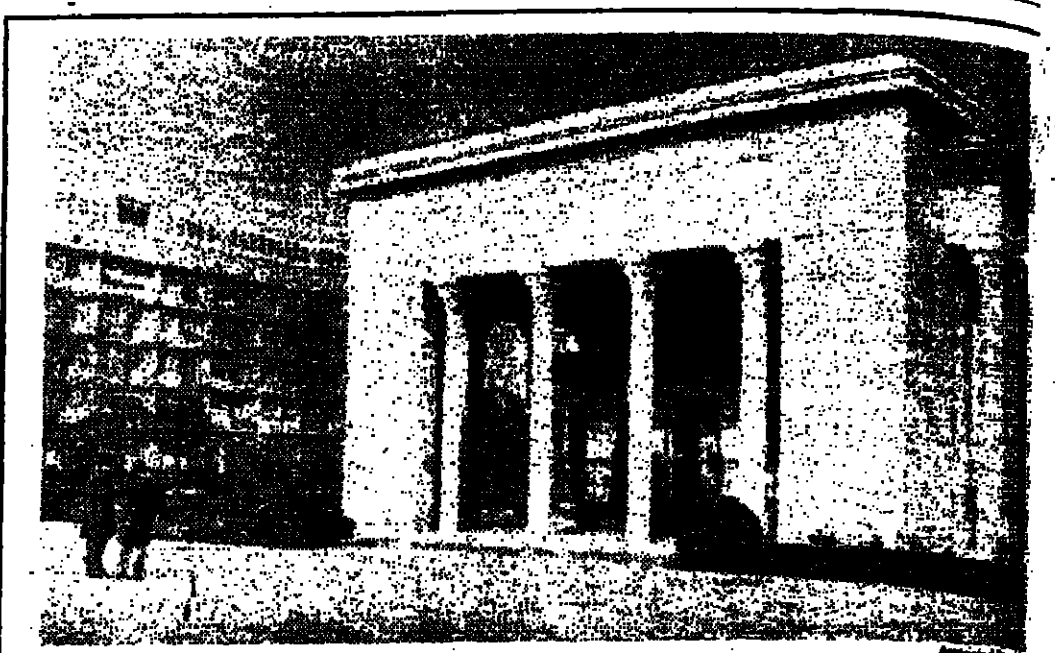
Court Favors Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (NYT) — A contempt charge against Mrs. Gandhi was dismissed here today by a judge who ruled that, because Mrs. Gandhi had not been asked to swear an oath, she was not legally obliged to testify before a government commission that looked into her conduct in office during the 1975 state of emergency.

The case decided here today is one of the more minor of those brought against the former prime minister as a result of her period of emergency rule but it is the first to be decided definitively. The others are pending and there is little prospect that they will be decided before the parliamentary elections which are two weeks away.

At issue in the proceeding was Mrs. Gandhi's refusal to make a statement when she appeared on Jan. 11, 1978, before a judicial commission headed by Justice J. C. Shah, who admonished her for "playing with the commission" and then directed that she be prosecuted for contempt.

In rendering his decision today, Justice T.P.S. Chawla declared the issue of contempt was mooted because the record showed that on the day in question "Justice Shah never directed or required Mrs. Gandhi to take the oath."



STALIN CENTENNIAL — A pavilion protects the two-room cottage in Gori, U.S.S.R., where Soviet leader Joseph Stalin was born 100 years ago today. Stalin's father, Vissarion Zhigastvili, was an impoverished cobbler in what is now the Soviet Republic of Georgia.

But Refuses to Lift Import Curb Immediately

France Agrees Ban on U.K. Lamb Is Illegal

PARIS, Dec. 20 — France has accepted the European Court ruling that its ban on British lamb imports is illegal but it is not yet ready to end the restriction, an Agriculture Ministry spokesman said today.

The resumption of imports from Britain will depend on the outcome of a mission to London and Paris next month by Common Market Farm Commissioner Flan O'Garra. He will try to work out interim measures to cushion French farmers from the sudden influx of cheap British lamb, informed sources said.

The French spokesman said, "We are strongly determined to solve the problem." But he added that the market had to devise a system to compensate French sheep farmers.

In Brussels, the European Commission said that France had said that it would obey the ruling, but that the French did not indicate how they planned to comply. "We now want to know how France intends to apply the ruling," a spokesman said, adding that a letter to that effect will be sent to Paris.

This reaction represents a softening of the commission's position. Last month, it gave France until Dec. 12 to comply with the ruling or face new court action.

French Reply

In its reply to the commission, France admitted that the decision by the European Court of Justice was "applicable in every respect."

France wants temporary aid to bridge the gap between its expensive lamb and cheaper British exports until the European Economic Community's agriculture ministers can arrive at long-term agreements concerning the market's lamb trade. Talks resume on Jan. 21.

The French complain that Britain has been importing cheap New Zealand lamb and selling its own on the

New House Panel On Energy Issues Proposed in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP) — Creation of a powerful energy committee in the House of Representatives was formally proposed today by a panel charged with making the chamber's committee system more efficient.

A heated debate on the proposal, which was approved 11-4 by the Select Committee on Committees, is expected on the House floor early next year.

While the Senate has had a single energy committee for four years, jurisdiction over energy in the House is divided among four major committees and rival versions of energy bills have reached the House floor at the same time.

French market in the absence of a system of marketwide subsidies. EEC officials said the commission will decide at its next meeting, on Jan. 9, whether to take France before the court again if the ban, imposed at the beginning of last year, is not lifted.

France limits the importation of British lamb to 200 tons a week in an effort to protect its own industry. The practice, the court ruled, was counter to the community's free trade rules.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher failed to persuade President

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the lamb issue as recently as last week during talks in Paris. She said afterward that she continued to flout what she called the rule of law on lamb, but very serious for the EEC.

Britain's Ministry of Agriculture today said the French was considering the introduction of a national plan that would allow their farmers. A spokesman said Britain was considering the plan with a view of delaying the introduction of the plan.

Obituaries

Actress Ann Dvorak, 67, Film Star in 1930s, '40s

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT) — Ann Dvorak, 67, whose dark beauty and dramatic intensity made her one of Hollywood's busiest performers in the 1930s and 1940s, has died in Honolulu.

Miss Dvorak, who died Dec. 10, was a tall, handsome woman who conveyed an impression of unusual maturity even as a young actress.

She started her theatrical career as a stage dancer but gave it up to join the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot as an extra. She was spotted by Howard Hughes, who was producing the 1932 gangster melodrama "Scarface." He offered her a part as a young woman who suffered at the hands of older brother, played by Paul Muni, because he did not approve of the man she loved.

On the strength of her work in the film, she went on to make 50 pictures with some of the leading stars of the time, primarily for Warner Bros. When she was given anything serious to do — as was most often the case — she was likely to appear as a suffering woman, often a victim of circumstances.

In 1932, Miss Dvorak appeared with Lee Tracy in "The Strange Love of Molly Louvain," as a young woman left to care for her baby after an affair with the cast member Leslie Fenton, whom she married the same year. They were divorced in 1946.

In "The Crowd Roars," with James Cagney, she denounced the violence by which men lost their lives in the racing game. In "Three on a Match," Miss Dvorak played another ill-fated woman forced to sacrifice herself to save her child. In "College Coach," with Dick Powell, she played the neglected wife of a high-powered, high-priced and ruthless coach. And in "Housewife," she almost lost the love of her husband, played by

George Brent, after helping business success. Her last film was "The Convict Lake" in 1951.

Wilhelm Kaisen

BREMEN, West Germany, Dec. 20 (AP) — Wilhelm Kaisen, 70, was Bremen's leading political figure for 20 years after World War II here yesterday.

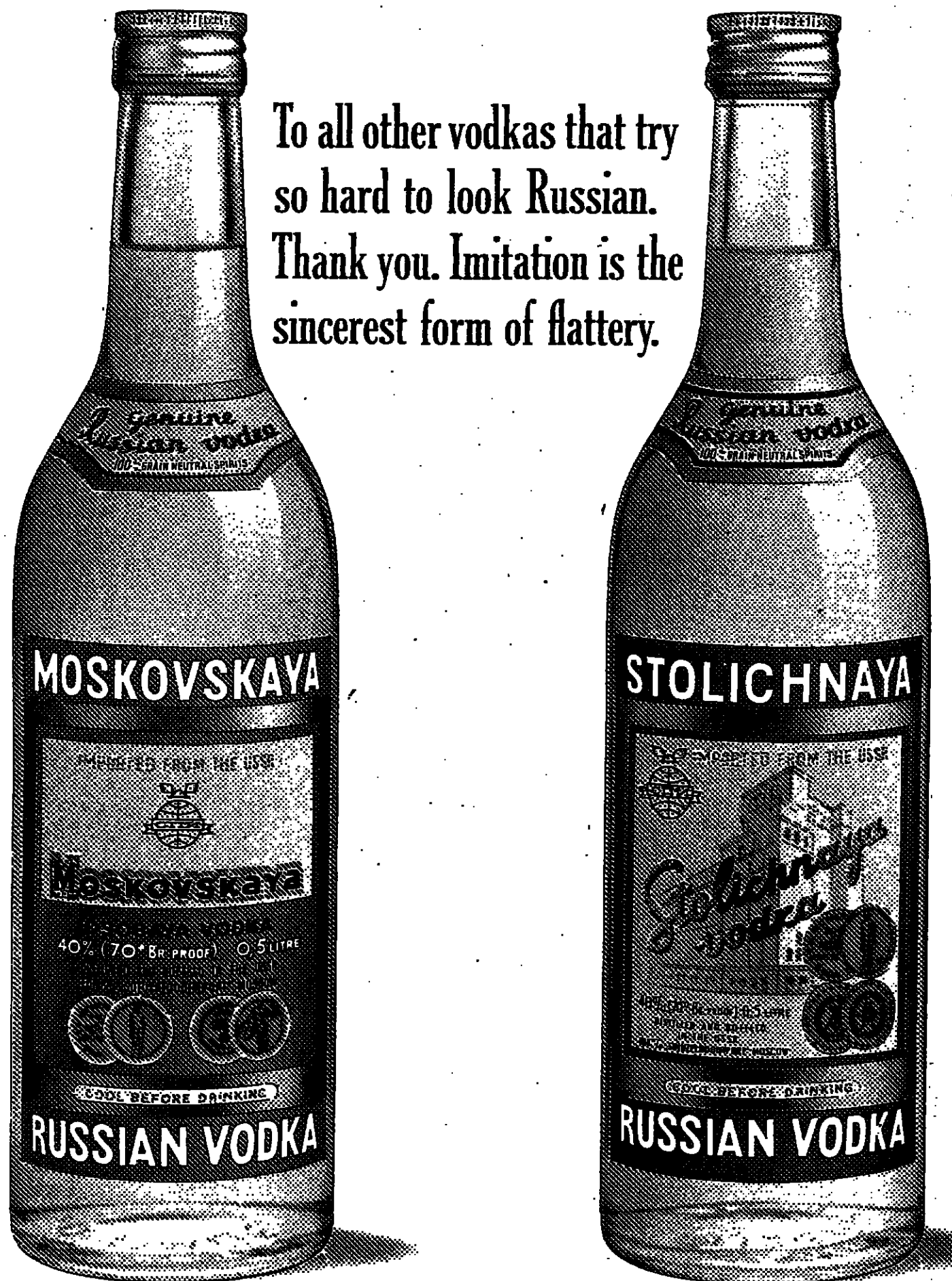
A Social Democrat, Mr. Kaisen was selected by the U.S. authorities as Bremen's first mayor in June, 1945. He was confirmed as mayor in November, 1945, and held the position for two decades. He was instrumental in getting Bremen's facilities back into operating following wartime bombardment.

A native of Hamburg, Mr. Kaisen worked as a journalist, elected to the Bremen City Council in 1921. He served as Bremen's mayor for 20 years from 1945 to 1965.

He was arrested and charged with high treason after Hitler's power in 1933. He was sentenced to six months in prison and his name was removed from the list of his name until after the war.

Matthew A.R. Bassett
NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP) — Matthew A.R. Bassett, 67, a time copy editor for The New York Times Service, died today. He was a former news editor at the Associated Press and the New York Daily News and a president of the Overseas Club.

Ben Silberstein
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20 (AP) — Ben Silberstein, 77, the chief and chief executive officer of Beverly Hills Hotel, died today.



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News Analysis

Emergency in South Korea Rivals Iran as Peril to U.S.

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT) — Despite their preoccupation with the crisis in Iran, officials in the Carter administration have on their minds in Korea an emergency that they say is potentially more dangerous than that in Tehran. They say that they are deeply disturbed by the factional strife in South Korea, the only nation in the world that has fractured the unity of a South Korean army, the only nation capable of bringing political stability to that troubled nation. The fear is that the North Koreans will see an opportunity in the internal divisions in South Korea and in the diversion of U.S. attention to Iran elsewhere.

Officials here say pointedly that the command and control within the South Korean army deteriorate much further, that nation may come what a responsible official here called the greatest national danger Korea has faced since the Korean War. The North Koreans, who repeatedly have gauged just how far they can go without provoking the United States, have so far given no sign of a propaganda campaign, political subversion or military move.

But analysts are certain that the North Koreans are in a position here with being armed and ready, is watching carefully from Pyongyang, his capital. U.S. officials are working feverishly, mostly out of the public eye, to persuade the faction of generals currently in command in Seoul to turn to orderly political processes. Ambassador William Gleysteen and a John Wickham, the U.S. military commander there, have warned the South Korean officials and generals that they have jeopardized their nation's security and its relationship with the United States.

Officials here say they have seen few signs of hope in private assessments from the generals that they will not interfere in politics. But no one is hiding his concern or of the efforts. They fear that the situation may have gone too far and that the generals could not extricate themselves from politics even if they wanted to.

Court of Appeals Rejects N.Y. Suit by Moon Church

ALBANY, N.Y., Dec. 20 (UPI) — The Court of Appeals has thrown out a \$45-million libel suit in which Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church claimed that The New York Times distorted intelligence reports on the church's relationship with the South Korean government. The court, the highest in New York State, ruled unanimously yesterday that the newspaper gave a fair and true account of federal reports that indicated the church was being used as a political tool by Kim Il Sung, the founder and first head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Kim is president of the Democratic Republic of Korea.

The church claimed that The Times distorted its stories on the intelligence reports, released in 1978 by the U.S. House Subcommittee on International Organizations, in a manner "to hold the plaintiff up to public scorn, hatred and ridicule." In an opinion written by Judge Andrew J. Saxe, the court said the church did not claim that the articles were false.

The court ruled that there was no evidence that The Times had distorted the intelligence reports, and that the newspaper may have been imprudent in using the words "fact" and "confirmed" to make the connection between the church and Korean government.

In Contest for Security Council Seat

Fraudulent Voting Charge Raised at UN

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 20 (NYT) — The United States and Cuba have raised the possibility of fraudulent balloting in the contest for a vacant seat on the UN Security Council. The vote for Cuba Monday night was learned, Donald McHenry, U.S. delegate, and Indalecio Mesa-Lago, Cuban delegate, both of whom brought their objections to a high UN official and told him "to be sure the process was watertight."

The official, William Buffum, undersecretary general for political and general assembly affairs, responded yesterday that the request had been made. He said that he believed that there had been no tampering because the risks of disclosure were so high. But he acknowledged that he "couldn't guarantee that it can't happen."

On Monday's 88th ballot, Cuba's total rose from 91 to 95, four less than the level required. It was then that Mr. McHenry and Mr. Mesa-Lago voiced their suspicion. On the next ballot, Cuba fell back to 88. The voting procedure is secret but loose. Aides hand out paper ballots to delegates sitting in the hall. Each delegation then sends a representative to drop the paper in a wooden box. But there is nothing to prevent someone's sitting behind a national nameplate with no delegation present. Moreover, a UN aide might pass out more than one paper to a delegation.

Only four tellers inspect the elections as they file to the box. Two are UN aides; the others, throughout the prolonged contest that began Oct. 26, have been chosen from Turkey and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. "I spoke to all our conference officers," Mr. Buffum said, "to make doubly sure no ballot is left at an empty seat. This is such a serious issue, there must not be the slightest suspicion of tampering on our part."

200-Mile Ocean Zone Claimed by Managua

MANAGUA, Dec. 20 (AP) — Nicaragua yesterday claimed jurisdiction 200 miles out to sea in an action that asserts the nation's control over islands owned or claimed by Colombia. They include the Atlantic islands of Roracador, Quita Sueno and Serrana, which are thought to have large oil reserves. The 200-mile limit claim was announced by the five-man ruling junta.



COURAGE REWARDED — Sang Lee Quang (left) and his brother Tuyen hold the bravery awards given to them Wednesday by Princess Alexandra at the Children of Courage Awards in London's Westminster Abbey. The two children escaped by boat from Vietnam to Hong Kong and later were flown from a refugee camp there to Britain.

Argentine Junta Sets Plan For Reviving Civilian Rule

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (NYT) — The Argentine junta announced yesterday a set of complicated principles and procedures that it said would lead to the return of democratic government here at some unspecified time in the future.

A declaration entitled "Political Bases for the Process of National Reorganization" was issued by the commanders of the three armed services as a guide for discussion with political parties and other civilian groups of the kind of elected government that would someday replace the military regime. The document provides for a republic, with a president and two-chamber legislature, based on federal principles granting provinces substantial autonomy. But the armed forces would continue to exercise a special role in an elected government.

"The armed forces in an institutionalized intervention in the government will have a role in the making of decisions on the conduct of national strategy, national security, and defense of the constitution," the document said. President Jorge Videla, the members of his Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court and military chiefs were at the ceremony at the former Congress building. The junta's document was made public in a national television and radio broadcast. The document was offered as the basis for restoring elected civilian rule, but no schedule was proposed and enactment of the plan will require extensive discussions with political parties, now legally suspended. Although Gen. Roberto Viola, commander of the army, has said that political parties will be allowed to resume legal action during the second half of next year, the declaration indicated that the military expected to control the pace to accept the rules established as a condition for being recognized.

"The political system has its support in currents of opinion channeled through large political parties characterized by unqualified adherence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and effective exercise of internal democracy," the declaration said. The declaration seemed to exclude the Communist Party and perhaps the Peronist movement as well.

Spain Raises Gas Price

MADRID, Dec. 20 (UPI) — Spain, in its second gasoline price increase in six months, today raised the price of super 15 percent to 53 pesetas a liter (\$3.06 a gallon).

Lack of Records Hinders Those Who Search for Relatives

Finding Cambodia Families: A Giant Puzzle

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — The Cambodian woman had flown from her home in Paris to Thailand to look for her daughter. They were separated in 1975 when the newly installed regime dispersed the population of Phnom Penh and all other towns to the countryside. The girl was 2 years old then. For four years, the young mother lived with the image of an infant whom she had little hope of seeing again, even if the child were still alive. Then she got word that her daughter had arrived with other surviving members of her family in a Thai refugee camp.

She flew here immediately and went to the office of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the border town of Aranyaprathet. But there are more than 30,000 Cambodians in the camp, and they existed only as an anonymous mass, registered by no authority. Andre Collomb, the Red Cross delegate who has the task of tracing specific refugees, approached the leader of the ethnic Chinese group in the camp, because the family is of Chinese stock. The leader had compiled a partial list of 1,700 names. Halfway down the list the woman found her daughter's name.

Warren of Shelters "An extraordinary piece of luck," Mr. Collomb commented. But finding a child for whom the mother had no current image, in a warren of makeshift shelters whose people spend much of their time sleeping and out of sight, took some time. The mother waited outside the camp while others searched.

Finally the girl was brought to the barbed wire, in front of her mother. The woman stepped nearer. She knelt down. She cried. But she did not go in to touch her child and to hold her. She knew that she would have to surrender her again, while many bureaucracies did their work. Perhaps the mother and daughter will be reunited soon. Without the list, although it was informally prepared and named only 5 percent of the people in the camp, the chances are that the reunion could not have taken place.

Not only were millions of Cambodians killed by the regime of former Premier Pol Pot, but the population of the entire country, perhaps 7 million in 1975, was systematically dispersed, with the result that many Cambodians inside and outside their country not only mourn their dead but do not even know if their wives or husbands, parents or children are dead or alive.

Last month in Phnom Penh, a woman gave a visitor the address of an uncle in France and asked him to tell the uncle that she was alive. The uncle wrote back to acknowledge the news and added that he had just heard from the woman's husband, who had arrived in a camp on the Thai border. What the uncle and an outsider know cannot be communicated to the woman or her husband. Neither knows that the other is alive.

The visitor also sent on a letter from a woman to her husband in Denver. She told him that she was alive and asked the painful question whether her husband was still hoping to be reunited with her or had found another wife in the five years since she last saw him.

Now the visitor has a telegram from Denver that says: "Please tell my wife I'm still single." But there is no way of notifying her. There is no postal service in Cambodia, and visits by outsiders are rare.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, based in Geneva, has begun a major effort to reunite Cambodian families, if not yet in the flesh, at least in the knowledge that other members are living, and with word of their whereabouts and situation.

File Cards In a small room filled with file cases, 60,000 to 70,000 cards are the closest thing to an up-to-date census of Cambodians. About 95 percent of the cards represent the missing; the others list the persons who are looking for them. The flow of names is growing so

rapidly that the tracing section, housed in a small building here, is looking for a larger house, to be able to double its staff of 28. The work will soon be transferred to computer program and microfilm.

The Red Cross has begun to register the more than 100,000 refugees who have crossed into Thailand since October, and may extend the census to the disorganized masses of several hundred thousand huddled on the Cambodian side of the Thai border who receive their food through the Red Cross. Its delegates distribute free airmail letter materials to those who want to write to relatives abroad, and they record in the Red Cross file index the names of the writers and the persons to whom the letters are addressed.

Several hundred family members have already been linked at least in mutual knowledge of the others, according to Werner Knobel, who heads the program. "It is like a giant jigsaw puzzle," he said. For the moment, only Cambodians outside their country's borders can be reached with news about their families. The Red Cross hopes that the government in Phnom Penh will eventually permit the people under its control to know the fate of those whom they miss.

Peking Air Terminal To Be Opened Jan. 1

PEKING, Dec. 20 (Reuters) — Peking's new airport terminal will open for both domestic and international traffic Jan. 1, Chinese officials said. Ten international airlines serve Peking, with several more expected to start next year. But it may be some weeks before the airport is ready to take scheduled flights by wide-bodied jetliners and officials were unable to give a date for the start of these flights. They noted only that China is to take delivery of its first Boeing 747 in February.

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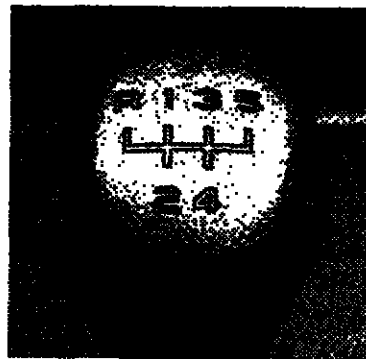
Senator's functional design features a technically advanced suspension system: McPherson struts in front and a fully independent design with space-saving mini-block springs at the rear.

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standards of intelligent design. Functionally designed seating, instrumentation, and controls combine total driving control with sheer luxury.

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The illustration features the Senator C. Technical data: 2.8 I-S engine, 103 kW (140 HP); 3.0 I-S engine, 110 kW (150 HP); 3.0 I-E engine, 132 kW (180 HP). See your Opel dealer for local availability.



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A Christmas in Venice
—Fete Accomplie page 9W

weekend

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

SUNDAY

Now Sunday Is Party Night in New York

by Enid Nemy

NEW YORK — It's been creeping up, but so gradually that some can't remember when it wasn't so. Sunday night is no longer wash-the-hair, organize-the-week time. It is, in fact, quite the opposite. In the circles that count in matters such as these, it is now the night to go out. Anyone who is at home had better take the phone off the hook and pretend not to be there. Or what? Or paddle in waters outside the social swim, that's what.

Someone probably knows exactly how and why this once-sacred private night went public, but that someone isn't at hand. It matters not at all. There are theories galore as to why Sunday night graduated (or deteriorated, depending on one's point of view) from quiet dinners at home, and quiet dinners at a favorite restaurant, to not-so-quiet gatherings of perpetual motion. Some of the theories have logic behind them, but the logic doesn't honestly matter. Nothing matters when something becomes fashionable, nothing, that is, except being seen.

A couple of Sundays ago, one of New York's biggest of the Sunday bashes took place. It was at Hissie's restaurant on East 58th Street and it was so big and personality-studded — Henry Geldzahler, Diane Von Furstenberg, Gloria Steinem, Gloria Vanderbilt, Connie Mellon, Robert Merrill, Renata Adler, Shana Alexander, Summer Locke Elliott, Rex Reed, Denise and Prentiss Cobb Hale, Nan Kempner, Louise Nevelson, Helen Gurley and David Brown — that even Andy Warhol, who goes to parties almost every night, was thrown for a loop. It was, in fact, an event that Leo Lerman, the seer of Vogue magazine, described as "the kind of party everyone thinks goes on all the time in New York, and rarely does."

Why did all these people, to say nothing of such as Joan Plowright, Frank Finlay, Tom Tryon, Richard Gere, Arthur Laurents, Charles Hollander, and Maureen Stapleton, come out on a Sunday night? Simple.

The invitations came from Iris Cornelia Love and the summons was for

a dinner in honor of Franco Zeffirelli. Miss Love is a noted archaeologist and friend of the important; Mr. Zeffirelli is a noted designer/director and friend of the important. Getting organized for the week ahead, it shampoos with Prell, were no match for that combination.

The Sunday night choice, in this case, made more sense than usual. I guess of honor, and scores of others, were "theater." Most theaters a rehearsal halls are dark on Sundays. For many, it's the only free night the week, and with parties one grabs when the grabbing is good.

Tom Armstrong, the director of the Whitney Museum, offered much explanation for the increasing popularity of Sunday gatherings.

"It's the night you can get restaurants," he said. "A lot of them, closed Sunday nights, and that means they're available for private parties. Sometimes, they're not only available but, when it comes to glamorous clientele, a willing partner in promotion."

"Everyone comes back from the country on Sunday night, and if it's good party, they don't mind coming in a few hours earlier," said Mrs. Gottlieb, the producer, who added that he considered Saturday night ties beyond the pale. Well, at least beyond the range of his country home.

Another theory was advanced by Helen Hollerich, wife of the producer "Sunday night is sort of a cozy night," she said. "You know when you invited out on Sunday, it's not going to be stiff and formal."

"Saturday is full of errands and things to do — ordering flowers, all things to cleaners, all that stuff," said Donald Brooks, the designer. Sunday, everyone relaxes — they have a full day of rest for mind and body — and by the time evening comes, they're ready to do something."

Mr. Lerman's explanation of the why of Sunday was perhaps the most unusual. "People are terrified of Sunday night," he said. Perhaps, he added, it had something to do with the childhood syndrome — a Monday was fast approaching, homework wasn't finished and kids were to be ostriched in the sand.

"This is the adult version of not facing reality, of not facing the week ahead," he said.

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Serge Gainsbourg, at Le Palace in Paris, Dec. 22-30.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts — To Jan. 20: 50 years of American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Dec. 13: Hofmusik kapelle. Dec. 21: Cascioli Mass (carols and Christmas music). Staatsoper — Dec. 21 and 26 at 7:30: "Der Barbier von Sevilla." Dec. 23 at 6 and 28 at 8: "The Nutcracker." Dec. 25 and 29 at 6:30: "Der Rosenkavalier." Dec. 27 at 7:30: "Tosca." Dec. 30 at 11 a.m. and Dec. 31 at 7: "Die Fledermaus." Dec. 30 at 7: "Fidelio" mous. In the Volksoper — Dec. 21 at 7: Dec. 23 at 5 and Dec. 25 at 2: "Hansel und Gretel." Dec. 27, 29 and 30 at 7: "My Fair Lady." Dec. 31 at 1:30 and 7: "Die Fledermaus." Dec. 21, 23 and 28: "Tartuffe" (Moliere). Akademie-theater — Dec. 26 and 31 at 8: "Der Leibarzt."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (Tel: 031/336685) — Dec. 21 at 8: Dec. 23 at 3: "Amahl and the Night Visitors" (Menotti). Queen Elisabeth Hall — Dec. 21: The Philharmonie. Othmar Mager conductor (German music). Dec. 28 at 11:30: Leo Coomans (sax). BP Gallery — Until Dec. 26: Exhibition of paintings by Germain Van der Sijpe.

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts (Tel: 512.50.45) — Until Dec. 31: American Art 1920-40. To Jan. 13: Exhibition of works by Roger Somville from 1960 to 1979. Dec. 21, 22 and 24 at 8:30: Bereska (Russian folk dance). Dec. 27 at 12:30: Cello France (Springue). Hotel Astoria — Dec. 23 at 11: Pianist Daniel Capelletti (Mozart, Liszt, Capelletti). Theatre National (Tel: 217.03.03) — Until Dec. 31: "La Dame de chez M. (Georges Feytaud)." "L'Atelier" (Dec. 21 at 8:30: Tenor Charles-Louis Van den Driessche (Christmas music). Van den Driessche (Christmas music). Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (Tel: 218.12.01). Grande Salle, Dec. 21, 27, 29 and 31 at 8: Dec. 23 and 25 at 3: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

CHARLEROI, Palais des Beaux-Arts (Tel: 071/324321) — Dec. 22 and 29 at 7:30: Dec. 23 and 25 at 4: Dec. 24 and 31 at 8: Dec. 30 at 2:30: "L'Auberge du Cheval Blanc" (Ralph Benatzky).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts until Dec. 31: Exhibition on Danish choreographer, August Bournonville to mark the centenary of his death. Museum of Decorative Art — Two exhibitions to Dec. 31: "East German Toys" and "Dutch Textile and Glass."

ENGLAND

LONDON, In the foyer of the Lyric Theatre — To Feb. 2: "Laugh Lines," an exhibition organized by the Cartoonists Club of Great Britain. Bournonville to mark the centenary of his death. Museum of Decorative Art — Two exhibitions to Dec. 31: "East German Toys" and "Dutch Textile and Glass."

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OF SPECIAL INTEREST

CHRISTMAS MUSIC

NEW YORK — Carnegie Hall (Tel: 247.74.59) — Dec. 23 at 2 and 6:30: Handel's "Messiah" performed by the Masterwork Chorus and Orchestra conducted by David Randolph. Grace Church (Tel: 254.20.00) — Dec. 23 at 4: Handel's "Messiah." Part 1, and works by Handel, Schütz, chorale and chamber orchestra directed by Frank Cedric Smith. Symphony Space (Tel: 865.25.57) — Dec. 23, 3-4 p.m.: Chorale from Handel's "Messiah." Sung by Spanish by contemporary singing chorale. Dec. 24, 11 p.m.: World premiere of "Mass for Choir" by Ezra Lachner and Joe Darian: choir and soloists under Alfredo Antonini; organist, Frederick Swan. At Lincoln Center — Dec. 23 at 8:30: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky). Dec. 24 at 7:30: Music of the Strauss Family with the London Concert Orchestra. Main Floor: Red Side — To Jan. 16: Theater Designs by Tim Goodchild (both exhibitions open to concert ticket holders only during performance hours). Institute of Contemporary Arts to Jan. 6: The Show 1798-1979 — exhibition on the history of shoes. In the Purcell Room — Dec. 21 at 7:30: Pianist Kathryn Stott (Scarlett, Prokofiev). Dec. 22 at 3 and 7: Koenig Ensemble under Jan Latham-Koenig with pianist Cliff Ford Benson (Berio, Poulenc, Saint-Saens). Dec. 29 at 7:30: London String Orchestra with conductor/violinist James Macdonald (Rachmaninoff, Beethoven). Dec. 30 at 7:30: Harpichordist Trevor Pinnock (Vivaldi, Bach). Royal Festival Hall — Dec. 26, 28, 29 and 31 at 3 and 7:30: London Festival Ballet performs "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky). Dec. 30 at 7:30: Music of the Strauss Family with the London Concert Orchestra. Main Floor: Red Side — To Jan. 16: Theater Designs by Tim Goodchild (both exhibitions open to concert ticket holders only during performance hours). Institute of Contemporary Arts to Jan. 6: The Show 1798-1979 — exhibition on the history of shoes. 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York

A Christmas in Venice — Fete Accomplie

by Vicky Elliott

VENICE — Christmas in Venice is meticulously quiet. Although there's a Christmas tree on the porch of the Municipality building, Venetians have not yet decided if they will put up the big tree in San Marco that was last seen two years ago. Besides, the Venetians adhere closely to the proverb: "Natale con i tuoi, Pascale dove vuoi," which, roughly translated, means "Christmas at home, and Easter where you wish."

But leaving Venetians to their intimate family dinner of *zampone* (stuffed pig's feet) and courses of boiled and roast meat, the visitor can spend an equally peaceful Christmas in Venice — but with an additional bonus: the feeling of landing alone on a new planet.

The gondolas are gone, and the striped awnings, too, but the mist of the Adriatic, which peacefully seeps in and out of the city without warning, drapes palazzi and canals in a new dimension. It drams the color from the worn facades, and the perspectives turn grainy, each one a faded daguerreotype. Fur-coated figures emerge like wraiths through the mist, and umbrellas scrape past each other in the narrow passageways.

The light plays strange games. In the early morning, the waves of people flowing over the bridges and along the quays are clothed in a luminous haze from the blurred sun. But the day ebbs away in the early afternoon, and from the *vaporetto* on the Grand Canal the rows upon rows of weary palaces wear an aspect of utter desolation.

At night, under the glow of gaslights, the labyrinth beckons. Wet footsteps clatter against empty space as you fall upon a deserted *campo* or pass a solitary drunk busy arguing with his reflection in the canal below. The ripples flicker on the face of the basilica beside you.

The empty museums and galleries may echo, and bored curators, huddled together to gossip, may peer at you with curiosity, but the headless damask robes of the Doges stand in their glass cases, their arms outstretched in a frozen gesture of welcome.

Too many people miss this welcome in the crush of the summer. Swamped in the crowd, they are overcome with that self-conscious feeling of being one of a million others passing through. But at Christmas, ghostly and regal, Venice belongs to those who pay the city tribute.



VENICE — People have stopped talking about Venice's sinking and are remembering Le Corbusier's clairvoyant reference to her as the only city of the present that could move into the future.

Venice, who seemed an adorable anachronism

in a mechanical civilization because she walked on her feet and leaned on her oars, now represents the *avant garde*. There is something comforting about an environment where people see eye-to-eye and no building is higher than human labor can produce. Longtime seasonal lovers are

now buying year-round apartments as an investment in living.

Death in Venice used to arrive annually around mid-October. The 4.5 million tourists who stream in annually went home, and the 80,000 Venetians — after toting up the summer

profits — settled in for a winter that was lethargic, pleasant, provincial and not too cold. Everybody active fled to Rome and Milan.

This year, after an eclipse of more than 10 years, the Biennale celebration of the arts — which began in 1895 — is back with an ambitious new directorate that is sponsoring exhibits of art, architecture and film, conferences, seminars, plays, concerts and revues. Its musical programs, from Venetian Baroque to offbeat contemporary, will comprise 17 world premieres and 35 first performances in Italy this year.

For years, everyone felt theater-deprived: the small experimental University Theater at the Ca' Foscari held the boards. Now, thanks to the 792-seat Goldoni Theater which opened in April 1979, Venetians are gorging themselves on a winter of theater supplied by both local and traveling companies.

Venice, as always, is on circuit for international musicians. As one foreign resident said, "Where else can you walk to a recital of Richter or Ashkenazy and go home without a hassle for a taxi?" Since many of the churches double as concert halls, the town is never without good music.

Carnival, born in Venice, had a tryout revival in '79, and will be celebrated nonstop in February, 1980 with the old panache — plus new expressions from the Biennale. Maurizio Scaparro, head of the theater section, is planning dusk-to-dawn happenings all around town. Leaving the masked balls to the traditionalists.

For the first time in two decades, the Gritti Palace, the prestigious hotel in the Grand Canal, is staying open through the winter, a bellwether of Venice's new role as a year-round pleasure capital.

The Azienda di Turismo has a new winter program — seven Venetian itineraries off the beaten track — and an organization called Venice in Winter has arranged a grab bag of bonuses: tea and *bacioli* (a sweet biscuit) on Friday and Saturday afternoons in the 18th-century Palazzo Mocenigo, free entrance to museums and the winter casino, reduced prices on a block of seats at La Fenice, the ravishing 18th-century opera house, and a reduction on the motor boat between the airport and Venice.

Direct flights from Paris, London and Frankfurt make escape weekends a possibility. Mist, rain, fog and snow conceal and reveal a city, not lesser, but mysteriously different.

"The light here is a mighty magician," Henry James observed, "and with all respect for Titian,

Veronese and Tintoretto, the greatest artist of them all.

"It is by living there from day to day that you feel the fullness of her charm. The creature varies like a nervous woman, whom you know only when you know all the aspects of her beauty."

— Naomi Barry

A Night in Venice

DUBIN went down in the cage elevator and through the dimly lit lobby, though it was not much past eleven, into the street. Where does a concerned father seek his erring daughter? The sky was cloudy, no sign of moon, the night air hazy, cool; he crossed a stone bridge over a narrow canal exuding mist. In an alley he passed a blind black man touching the wall with his fingers. The biographer drifted through a maze of crooked streets around La Fenice, peering into lit places, staring at elderly men with young women.

Dubin wandered into St. Mark's Square, through the piazzetta to the water. It was a square walk he was making in a circle. There were a few tables in front of Florian's — three or four people sitting quietly in the dark. The other cafes were closed, their tables set top on top, chairs stacked in columns. Some of the summer tables were piled up under the gallery arches. On the embankment by the mooring poles several gondolas lay like dead fish out of water, to be stripped and stored in back canals and there await the end of winter. Two gondolas were still moored in the dark water. The tide was rising and the undulating water slapped the boats and sucked at them. A narrow plank boardwalk on carpenter's horses had been laid across the piazza for the winter floods.

Over the water the night was starless. A string of dim lights ran along the misty shore of the Giudecca. Behind the shore lights rose a dark mass of houses, lit windows here and there in a sparse ascending diagonal. Behind this island other islands floated in the sea. An island is a mystery, he thought. A man is an island in the only sense that matters, not an easy way to be. We live in mystery, a cosmos of separate lonely bodies, men, insects, stars. It is all a loneliness and men know it best.

— Bernard Malamud

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Getting Around

VENICE — From now until Easter, as at no other time of the year, Venice belongs to the Venetians. The city is often enveloped by fog, and occasionally, when the tides of the Adriatic are exceptionally high and the wind blows towards the mainland, flooded. During the "high water," hardened residents pull on their rubber boots and walk gingerly over wooden planks, or slosh through the foot-high spillover from the canals.

The winter chill and mist of Northern Italy combine with the damp of the lagoon and the breezes from the Adriatic in a pungent, shivery climate that is not to everyone's taste. (Though Byron profited from it in writing "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.") Still, admirers of the Queen of the Adriatic are paying chilly homage to her in increasing numbers. It is a time when they can look at the Bellinis, Tiepolos and Giorgiones without being jostled by troops of breathless tourists, a time when the great churches and palaces are often empty.

Cafes and restaurants are uncrowded, hotels reduce their tariffs. It's a time to get to know everyday Venice, to watch workers ferrying building materials in rafts, commuters hurrying to their desks by motor launches, columns of schoolchildren herded by nuns. Best of all, it's a time when Venetians themselves are relaxed, at home — markets and wine shops ring with the lively banter that is swallowed up in the commerce of the tourist season.

Getting around Venice is a compound of 118 small islands, linked by 400 bridges, crisscrossed by more than 150 canals. There are ways of reaching almost every point of the city on foot — although the route by be circumspect is wise to carry a map at all times, once off the main pedestrian axis that runs from St. Mark's to the railroad terminal, even seasoned visitors can be baffled, again and again, by the intricacy of the layout.

Venice's rapid transit system is a network of municipal motorboats called *vaporetti* — "little steamers" — although they are powered by diesel engines. Local service from the Piazzale Roma and the railroad terminal along the whole length of the Grand Canal to St. Mark's Square makes 14 stops, takes about 30 minutes and costs 61 cents. Other lines serve other intercity routes as well as the Lido and other outlying islands. A special unlimited one-day tourist ticket costs \$3.

The city's cabs are taxi launches. They can be hailed at piers near the railroad terminal, at the Rialto and just off St. Mark's Square, among other points, or can be summoned by phone for a surcharge of \$12. Rates are \$13.40 an hour for one to five passengers, although special rates apply for particular routes — the trip from the railroad terminal to St. Mark's Square, for example, costs \$11.40.

Hiring a gondola costs \$24.40 an hour for one to six passengers. Venetian gondoliers have a reputation for rapacity; by their reckoning an hour lasts 50 minutes. After 7 p.m., a 25 percent surcharge applies.

Sightseeing. St. Mark's Square, the city's drawing room, is the place where visitors and locals alike linger to have a drink, to gauge the mood of the city, to strike up a conversation with a stranger or to meet an acquaintance.

The oriental splendor of St. Mark's Basilica, the Campanile, the Palace of the Doges, the Bridge of Sighs, the Correr Museum of Venetian art and history, and the vista from the piazzetta, the corridor from St. Mark's Square to the edge of the lagoon are other sightseeing musts. So is the Rialto Bridge across the Grand Canal, once the center of business when Venetian naval power and commercial interests reached all the way to the Levant.

There are hundreds of churches and palaces, museums and art galleries, monuments and picturesque squares. Most museums and churches stay open all winter, but they are apt to be poorly heated; wear warm clothes. There is an occasional winter bonus when snow frames the lace-work of Venice's Gothic palazzi and covers the domes of St. Mark's for a few hours.

Visiting hours and admission fees for museums and other attractions are listed, together with diverse useful information, in a brochure, "A Guest in Venice," that is periodically published in Italian and English by the hotel conglomerate association and is available at hotel desks.

Guidebooks are seldom literature, but Toby Cole's anthology, "Venice — A Portable Reader," available in many Venetian bookshops for



The Rialto Bridge.

just over \$12, is a feast. It shows Venice through the eyes of its most eloquent visitors — from Goethe, Ruskin and Henry James to Hemingway and Mary McCarthy.

Hotels. During the season, Venice has 11,000 beds in hotels and pensions; off-season, the number drops to barely a third of that. Most of the leading hotels stay open all year, though some reduce their tariffs. There is usually plenty of space in the winter, though there can be a squeeze at Christmas. In cooperation with new programs designed to sell Venice in the winter, some hotels are offering discounts or special events; the Gritti Palace, for example, has scheduled seminars in art history. Travel agents should have details.

Approximate winter rates for a double room with bath, breakfast, service and taxes at some top hotels are: Danieli Royal Excelsior, near the Palace of the Doges, \$165; Gritti Palace, \$160; Canal, \$85; Grand Hotel Luna, close to St. Mark's Square, \$80.50; Grand Hotel Europa e Britannia, on the Grand Canal, \$107; Monaco e Grand Canal, at the entrance of Grand Canal, \$97.50; Park Hotel, overlooking the public gardens near the railroad terminal, \$74.40.

The Rialto Hotel, adjoining the Rialto Bridge, is typical of the less expensive hotels and pensions that stay open all year; a double room with bath, service and taxes — but no breakfast — goes for \$30. Many of the cheaper places are clustered near the railroad terminal; during the winter it may be a good idea to check your luggage at the station, then survey the possibilities on foot. Be sure that the heating is adequate.

Eating and drinking. There are special Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and New Year's Eve dinners at the big hotels. The Gritti Palace hotel, for example, is offering a traditional seafood feast on Christmas Eve, with roasted eel, black squid and Venetian fish such as *ga, scampone, baccala* and *schile*. Check with your hotel.

Even in winter, some hardy souls may be found at the outdoor tables of the cafes in St. Mark's Square and near the Rialto Bridge. The dean of Venetian coffeehouses is the 200-year-old Florian's, on the south side of St. Mark's Square; Quadri, on the opposite side of the square, also has restaurant service.

Venetian cuisine specializes in many kinds of fish from the Adriatic, together with squid, scampi and mussels. Pasta dishes are often garnished with seafood. Potenta — a white or yellow cornmeal mush — is served with many fish and meat dishes. Look for such dishes as roast pork with bay leaves, wild duck and stewed venison on wintertime menus. Apple fritters are one of the traditional Venetian winter sweets. Popular wines are *sauve* from the Verona area, red *valpolicella* from the Venetian mainland and "gray" pinot and red merlot from the Friuli region in the north.

Do Forni, Calle Specchiari 468, a good seafood restaurant, is now "in" with the chic set. It's large, without seeming so. Two other smart places for lunch are the Taverna la Fenice, near Venice's opera house, and Al Colombo, on Corte del Teatro, again near St. Mark's Square. A meal for two will cost \$30 to \$50 at either.

Also by La Fenice, with a good curry, is Al Teatro, Campo S. Fantin.

Way off the tourist track is Antica Bessetta, S. Croce 1395 (vaporetto stop: S. Biagio), a family place with Venetian clientele. A personal favorite is Trattoria Madonna, on the narrow Calle della Madonna near the Rialto Bridge. An excellent lunch for two with gnoccoli, or semolina dumplings, squid, liver in the Venetian style and polenta, washed down with a bit of white wine and followed by espresso cost less than \$20.

There are also scores of inexpensive restaurants, cafes and pizza parlors that stay open also in the winter. Some offer "tourist menus" — usually a plate of pasta, a quarter of chicken or a grilled sole — for \$4.20 to \$7, wine not included. Others feature sausages and sauerkraut for homesick Germans. Da Aldo, on Cannaregio near the railroad terminal, pushes a stomach-filling package consisting of a large mushroom pizza and a glass of beer for \$3.65.

The venturesome visitor is advised to seek out the taverns where the Venetians eat, especially east of the Grand Canal. The chances are you will get a satisfying meal, with as much wine as you want to drink, for \$5.

Entertainment. The annual season at the 187-year-old La Fenice opera house is preceded this year by a concert series.

The opera opens with Rossini's "Il Turco in Italia," Dec. 20 and 21, a double bill of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi," Jan. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 29 and 31; Schumann's "Manfred," Feb. 1-6; Verdi's "Falstaff," March 6, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18 and 20; Beethoven's "Fidelio," April 16, and Mozart's "The Magic Flute," May 13. There will also be ballet programs, including a new work, "The Prince of the Pagodas," set to Britten's score and starring Carla Fracci, on April 3. The Fenice's box office is open daily from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., then from 4 to 7 p.m.

The winter season will also see a round of concerts and exhibitions, including the Palazzo Grassi, Ca' Rezzonico and the Doge's Palace. Schedules are irregular; check with your concierge. The privately owned Palazzo Mocenigo will also be open; dates have not yet been announced. From now through Jan. 6, the guitarist Umberto da Preda will give a series of concerts of 17th- and 18th-century Venetian music at the Gritti Palace hotel.

The municipal gambling casino is sumptuously housed in the Palazzo Vendramin Calergi on the Grand Canal, where Richard Wagner died. Admission to the gaming rooms is \$6. The casino includes a supper club and a night spot, the Casanova, with a floorshow.

Sleeping. Venice is famous for fine leather, with \$1,500 crocodile handbags casually displayed with sophisticated items of luggage in the show windows around St. Mark's Square. The jeweler's art, too, has an old tradition in the city; price tags are in line with the current quotations on gold, silver and precious stones. Some of the best known names in Italian high fashion maintain Venetian boutiques.

Good buys, but hard to pack, are the products of the renowned local glass-blowing industry. Sturdier glass and ceramic beads, on sale everywhere, make less expensive souvenirs.

— Paul Hofmann

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Personalities

VENICE — Playing on pitch that all musicians love Venice, virtuoso violinist Uto Ughi and journalist-impresario Bruno Tosi have been inviting the world's greatest to perform without fee.

Three years ago the persuasive pair founded the non-profit "Omaggio a Venezia" on a capital of high-fervent enthusiasm and belief in artists' generosity towards keeping a unique culture vibrantly alive. The list of those who have performed for the *festa gloriosa* already includes Daniel Barenboim, Yehudi Menuhin, Teresa Berganza, Emanuel Ax, Severino Gazzelloni, the Solisti Veneti, the Cappella Sinina, the Chamber Orchestra of Santa Cecilia.

Joan Sutherland will give "Omaggio a Venezia" a night next April. The Australian soprano has promised a recital of arias associated with Maria Malibran, the 19th-century Spanish diva born in Paris, a darling of the Venetian public.

Earlier this year, Ughi and Tosi grandiosely decided that the "Omaggio" should establish the equivalent of a Nobel Prize for *una vita nella*

(Continued on Page 10W)

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A Christmas in Venice

(Continued from Page 9W)

musica (a life in music) — and they pulled it off. Letters to 100 European critics brought back the choice — Arthur Rubinstein.

Omaggio's latest dream: coaxing four film directors (Tosi would like Loscy, Fellini, Zeffirelli, and Bergman) to light up a little piece of Venice in their own style. The illuminations would remain in the city.

A girl lies sunning by the surf that rolls through St. Mark's Square, while Colletti on his bronze horse charges towards her in answer to a call from her subliminal.

The Statue of Liberty looms up from the lagoon protectively, holding aloft the dome of Santa Maria della Salute.

Painter Ludovico de Luigi — fair-haired, forceful, profile of a condottiere — mockingly confronts the incongruities of today's standards with the facades of his native Venice. The scaffolding, he adds, is his message that a real building lies behind all the front.

A de Luigi solution for Venice is a painting of St. Mark's and the Doge's Palace on an oil rig platform above the growing waters.

"There have been so many schemes to save Venice, it's a wonder she ever survived," he says.

De Luigi regards his Venetian heritage as "a privilege from people who built for future generations. Outdoors or inside, you always feel in your own living room. There is no struggle in the streets. You can sit on the steps of a church and start writing a book or painting a picture."

This euphoria doesn't stop de Luigi from depicting St. Mark's Square as a giant supermarket.

Giuliana di Camerino represents high fashion, big business. In her headquarters, the Palazzo Zen, she has just installed a sophisticated computer center. The two large Roberto di Camerino shops in Venice and Manhattan belong to the parent firm — the other 200 outlets on three continents are franchise operations.

Her fashion empire began with a Venetian cut-velvet handbag which was chosen for a Neiman-Marcus award in 1956. Giuliana, who belongs to one of a few Jewish families left in Venice, started making bags as a refugee in Switzerland during World War II.

Tall and sporty with a lion's toss of dark auburn hair and a double quota of energy, she commutes monthly between Venice and the U.S., sandwiching in fast trips to the Far East. She moves around Venice behind the wheel of her own motorboat, at least one of her eight long-haired dachshunds by her side. Dressed in a red polo shirt and blue jeans with seams picked out in silver thread, a navy Roberto handbag and boldly printed silk scarf, the image is hardly that of a grandmother.

She has a passion for Venice in the winter: "I remember coming home from school, going over the Accademia Bridge during a fog. It was like walking on the clouds."

— Naomi Barry

Harry's Bar

VENICE — Only the amateurs come to Venice in winter to watch flautist pigeons. When it's cold here, the only sensible pastime that doesn't involve green noodles is gawking at the clientele of Harry's Bar.

The price is high, but it is a passionate, full-

contact blood sport. Veterans have it down to a fine art, with table-hopping by eyeball and a special dialect spoken with shoulderblades. Dilettantes can get by with basic staring if they know the ropes.

To take part, first stake out your turf. Forget the upstairs or you'll see only tourists who did not tip their concierges enough when requesting reservations. A downstairs corner table is best, but if you have enough influence to get one, don't bother finishing this article.

Avoid the tables immediately opposite the front door or you will be flogged into insensibility by furling capes, dangling horseshoe shoulder bags and uncontrolled Italian adverbs.

The field is simple. There are tables occupied by women with long blonde hair trailing in car-bonara, each facing a silk-shirted gentleman who is leaning forward at a slight angle to blow smoke from his little Havana across the next table.

These are not the people to watch.

At Harry's, the prized quarry does not sit down. The clientele enters in some suitable pose and hovers just long enough to afford expert watchers a decent shot. The tourists are easy to spot; they are smiling. Genuine denizens may be contented, well-fed and convivial, but none would be caught dead showing it.

The parade changes nightly, but this, for example, is a sample of what walked through the door on one recent evening:

• A party of three who appeared to be dressed for a ball at the Doge's Palace, complete with tassels, stripes and pointy shoes.

• A man in a ragged, baggy coat and tattered pants, perfectly attired as a local canal bum except for a solid gold and ivory cigarette holder clenched in gleaming white teeth.

• A close-knit couple: The man, in a billowing wool cloak over an exquisitely cut black suit, ruffled shirt and satin bow tie, exuded cash; the boy, in faded Levi's with matching jacket, had doerskin boots and a doe-eyed look that paralyzed in midair the forks of almost every female — and many of the males — in the place.

• A breathtakingly beautiful woman who seemed to have applied her slacks with spray paint and then finished off the can on her hair.

• An emaciated man in sloppy tweeds, followed by four handsome women whose rapt attention he held all evening.

• Several men, entering separately and evidently unknown to one another, in gleaming white linen trenchcoats all set off with casually wrapped silk squares and artfully dotted with fine Turkish tobacco ash.

There was a blazing collage of trailing tartan scarves, black fedoras, velvet crash helmets, striped jogging shoes, paint-stained Daks slacks, silver-coin kidney belts, sequined cowboy vests and the usual run of leather, silk and linen.

And there is more to watch than the clientele. The staff has a reputation for amiable and attentive service. The more twisted gawkers, therefore, will enjoy watching the waiters struggle to retain paste-on grins when parties of 12 want multilingual explanations of the difference between spaghetti and spumoni.

On any given night at Harry's, lascivious looks slide around the room, laughter peals (patrons permit themselves to laugh as long as they don't smile), backs are slapped, patted and stroked.

Physical contact is achieved by maneuvering one's way to the bathroom (which is, by the way, a chapter of its own in advanced Harry's watching). However, it is not advised to leave an escort alone for long.

If you are a serious gawker, you might begin a Harry's-watching evening with an aperitif. For example, spend a few moments on the bridge opposite the Hotel Bauer Grunewald.

On a good night, you can see group-tour couples on their third honeymoon, jaws set for a romantic ride or else, as they load the gondolas to the gunwales and slide off to Lawrence Welk accordion airs — it's like a Jewish wedding floating into the Venice night.

If that doesn't beat pigeons . . .

— Sherman Clum



Secret Places

VENICE — For every turn of the head, Venice throws out another marvel.

Only in winter, however, are San Marco, the Doge's Palace and the Accademia free from the body crush of the tourist pack. Other spots can be enjoyed in quasi-solitary 12 months of the year.

Venice was, blessed with four centuries of painters who interpreted Old and New Testaments in poetic masterpieces of color and light. Thanks to story-tellers like Giovanni and Gentile Bellini, Cima da Conegliano, Carpaccio, Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese and Tiepolo, her churches outdazzle most of the world's museums.

Rarely does a visitor perturb the peace of Madonna dell'Orto, though this Gothic church houses 10 Tintoretto's — four of them major. It was Tintoretto's parish church, and the titan of 16th-century Venetian painting is buried here. Covering the wall beside the main altar is his mighty Last Judgment. "Only by Tintoretto," observed John Ruskin, "has this unimaginable event been grappled with in its verity."

On the opposite wall is his Adoration of the Golden Calf, a secret game of anecdote. Bearing the calf are four stalwarts of the Venetian school — Titian, Giorgione, Veronese and Tintoretto. At their left are the painter's wife and daughter. But the private joke is the base character scooping up jewels and shreds from the ground — the Florentine Michelangelo Buonarroti.

Tintoretto's Bible characters were people of his world, and are easily recognizable. A face passed in the street is a startling recall of a painting. And the dogs trotting free might have been fathered by the inquisitive feather-tailed little fellow in Carpaccio's celebrated canvas at San Giorgio degli Schiavoni.

So in Tintoretto's Presentation of the Virgin the small figure climbing the Temple stairs is a 10-year-old Venetian child. Below her, in an atmosphere that recalls the campo, the wide, paved piazzas which are so characteristic of Venice, are other little girls who might have been her friends, with their proud, protective mothers.

Tintoretto lived his last 20 years at 3399 Fondamenta dei Mori, near Madonna dell'Orto. The Gothic house — quite shabby now — is in Cannaregio, the most populous of the city's six sestieri, a vigorously Venetian quarter off the tourist track. The residents are the witty, hardworking, sharp, vivacious people of Gondoni's comedies, who appear again in the paintings of Francesco Guardi.

Every Venetian campo is a children's playground, but in a Cannaregio campo the children are even more impudent and imaginative. Here each outdoor vegetable stall is a palette of color and an improvised stage for dialect drama among neighbors.

Street names are guide posts to history. The nearby Corte del Cavallo owes its name to Verrocchio's workshop, where the equestrian statue of Colleoni was cast. Fondamenta degli Ormesini recalls the shops which dealt in fabric imported from Ormus, now Iran. Venetian dialect later developed the word ormesin — our "examine" — for the fur trimmings of the robes of the nobility.

The working class district of Cannaregio is punctuated by aristocratic houses. Facing the Cannaregio Canal is Palazzo Labia, trans-

formed and revived several years ago when it became the Venice headquarters of the Italian state radio and television station (R.A.I.). The ballroom has perfect acoustics for concerts and recordings, and it is visually the most emblematic display of 18th-century Venetian art.

Tiepolo chiefly worked for the church, but his frescoes for the Labia are spectacularly secular. In these episodes from the life of Cleopatra, the queen is lavishly dressed as a Renaissance donna. For the ceiling, Tiepolo has abandoned his usual formation of heavenly hosts in flight, and painted a rosy Poetry astride a winged Pegasus, in daring frontal perspective.

The exquisitely restored frescoes are open to the public Tuesday through Friday from 2:30-4:00 p.m. And during the winter, there may be only one guest at the party to see Cleopatra casually drop a pearl into her glass at the banquet table.

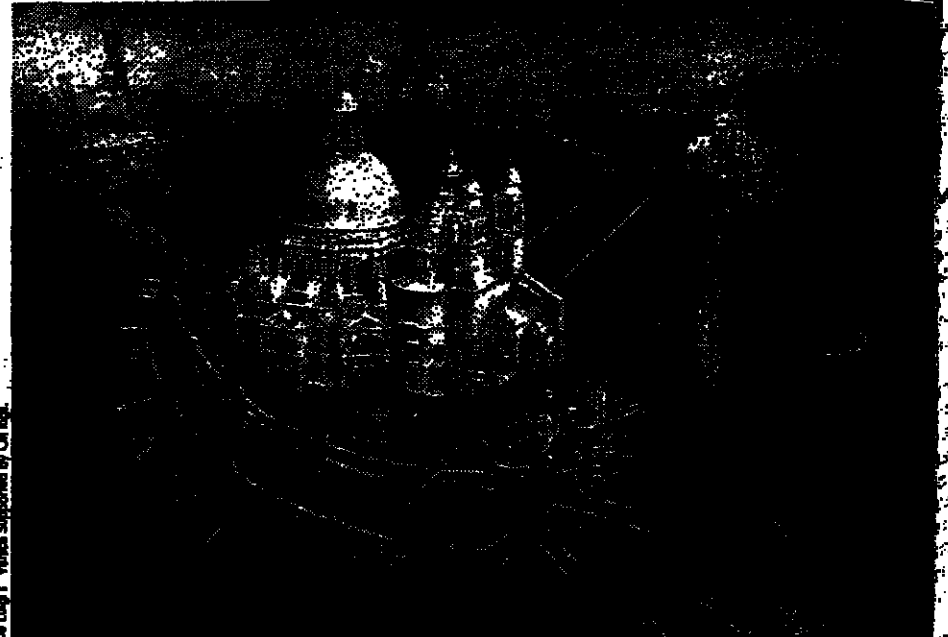
Just across the canal from the Labia is the narrow entrance to the old Venetian Ghetto. Very few Jews live here any more, but shadows

annual regatta, several boats poled in traditional Venetian style by girls in white dresses.

The Querini-Stampalia Palace was built in 1528 for the newlyweds Francesco Querini and Paola Priuli. Their portraits, by Palma il Vecchio, hang in the house that a descendant bequeathed to the city a century ago. In the atmosphere of a private aristocratic home the palace has the privilege of looking at the pictures and using the vast library.

The Querini has an outstanding collection of Pietro Longhi, the society painter who mirrored 18th-century Venice in its salons and boudoirs, dancing, dressing up, having coffee, hunting, studying geography and gossiping. Long before Hemingway's "Across the River and into the Trees," Longhi's nobleman was shooting ducks with bow and arrow from a flat-bottomed boat to spread the fame of duck hunting on the Venetian lagoon.

For an idea of Venice's former military strength, go down by the Arsenal, the shipyard that once employed 16,000 men to build



are strong. The Levantine Synagogue gets a minimum attendance for Sabbath services. On the high Holy Days, the congregation shifts to the larger Spanish Synagogue, under restoration but still open to visitors.

From the outside, both buildings are blanks. Inside, the temples are an explosion of oriental exuberance. There are no graven images but carved rich woods, decorated ceilings, silver oil lamps, marble columns, brocaded walls and chandeliers of Venetian glass. The women who used to sit in the upstairs galleries, hidden by a grill, were reputed to have been as splendidly clothed as the aristocratic ladies of the palazzo. From the courtyards who commuted between the Rialto and London, Shakespeare gleaned a picture of how his Jewish Portia was arrayed.

For an inside look at life in Venice in the 18th century the gallery of the Querini-Stampalia has a whole room paneled with the naive paintings of Gabriele Bella, as gossipy as a gazette — an Italian newsheet. He shows organized fist and cudgel fights on the bridges between the different sestieri, and in the Regatta Storica, the

refit the Serenissima's merchant ships and powerful war fleet. Near it is the newly ranged Naval Museum, as fascinating as for grownups as for little boys. Every Venetian craft is represented there, including previous model of the last Bucintoro, the splendid ship of state.

Each Ascension Day, the Doge threw a net into the lagoon from the Bucintoro, to renew symbol of Venice wedded to the sea. (Voltaire quipped that the bride never gave her consent.)

The museum houses a rare collection of maps of Chinese and Japanese river and sea travel, donated by a Frenchman in homage to Napoleon who opened "the fabulous Empire of Cathay" to the Occident.

Because Polo enthusiastically described marvel he met in units of a million, the map called the account of his voyages "Il Milione." If the city of his birth does not contain a marvel, one can conservatively count one marvel for each inhabitant. And Venice's population is approximately 80,000.

— Naomi Barry

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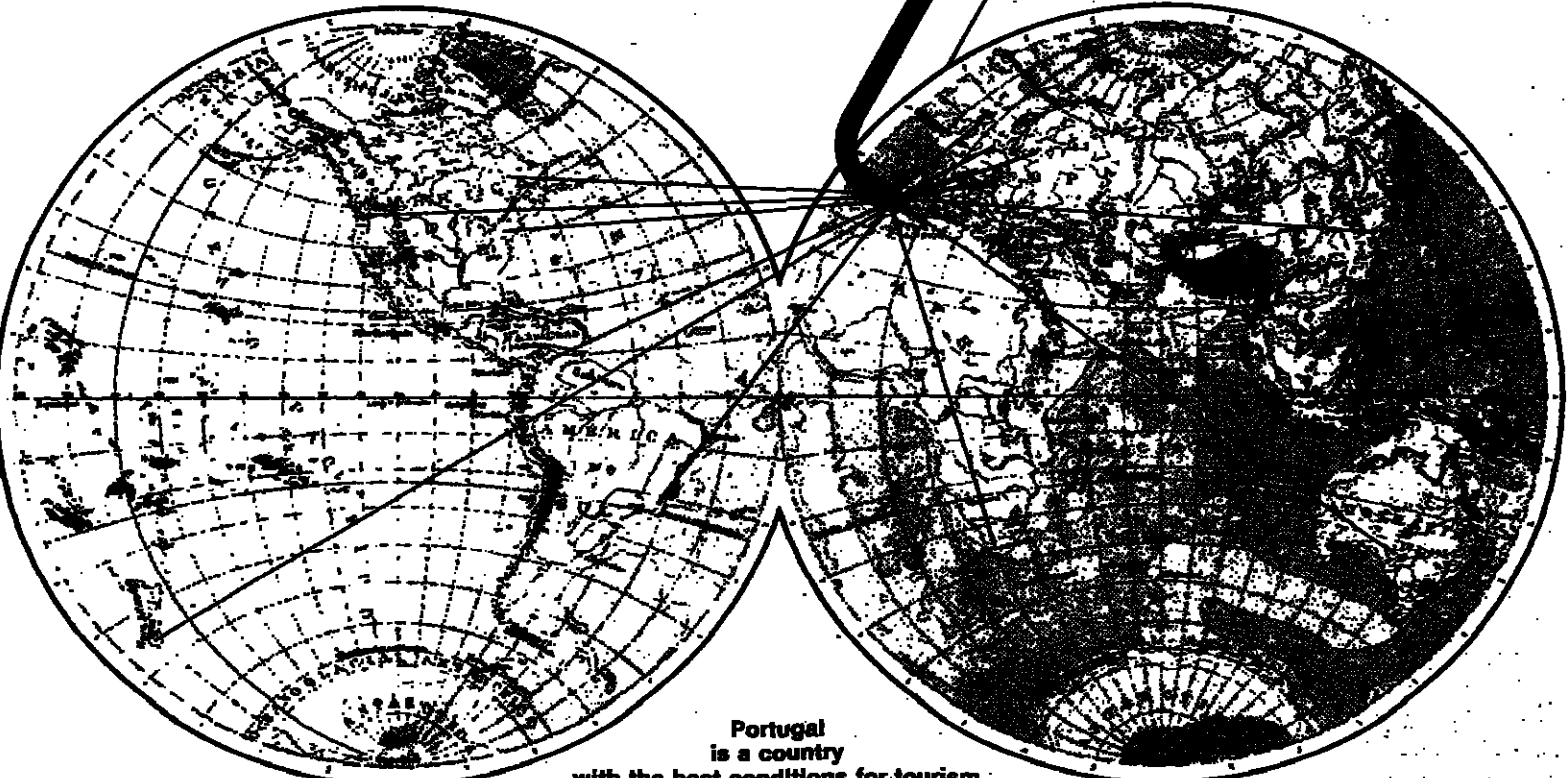
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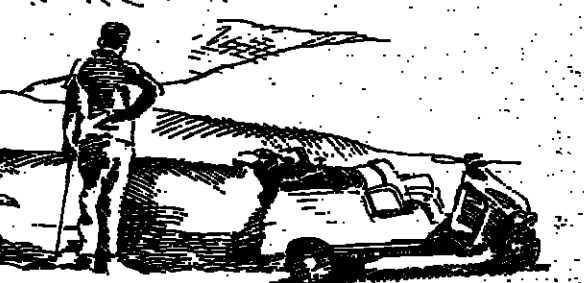
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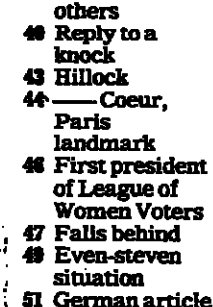
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By Eugene T. Maleska



- ### Solution to Previous Puzzle



| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| ALGARVE | C F | Polst | MADRID | C F | 6.43 | Polst |
| AMSTERDAM | 11.52 | Cloudy | MIAMI | 2.29 | Cloudy | |
| ANKARA | 5.41 | Foggy | MILAN | 1.34 | Cloudy | |
| ATHENS | 16.61 | Cloudy | MONTREAL | -4.21 | Foggy | |
| BEIRUT | 17.63 | Cloudy | MOSCOW | 0.32 | Foggy | |
| BELGRADE | 8.46 | Cloudy | MURCH | 0.32 | Snow | |
| BERLIN | 0.33 | Foggy | NEW YORK | -4.25 | Cloudy | |
| BUCHAREST | 4.39 | Overcast | NICE | 11.52 | Cloudy | |
| BUENOSAIRES | 1.34 | Foggy | OSLO | -4.21 | Foggy | |
| BUDAPEST | 8.37 | Foggy | PARIS | 3.37 | Cloudy | |
| CASABLANCA | 14.57 | Overcast | PRAGUE | 0.32 | Snow | |
| COPENHAGEN | -1.30 | Polst | ROME | 9.46 | Rain | |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 11.52 | Polst | SOFIA | -4.34 | Foggy | |
| DUBLIN | 3.37 | Overcast | STOCHOLM | -4.25 | Cloudy | |
| EDINBURGH | 4.39 | Cloudy | TEHRAN | 6.43 | Cloudy | |
| FLORENCE | 5.41 | Foggy | TEL AVIV | 18.64 | Cloudy | |
| FRANKFURT | 2.36 | Polst | TOKYO | 12.54 | Foggy | |
| GEMBRY | 2.36 | Snow | TULSA | 19.64 | Foggy | |
| HELSINKI | -11.12 | Polst | VIENNA | 5.41 | Polst | |
| HOUSTON | 19.64 | Cloudy | WARSAW | 8.32 | Snow | |
| ISTANBUL | 12.55 | Foggy | WASHINGTON | 1.34 | Cloudy | |
| LAS PALMAS | 19.64 | Cloudy | ZURICH | 1.34 | Snow | |
| LISBON | 10.30 | Polst | | | | |
| LONDON | 4.39 | Cloudy | (Year's day's rainless U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.) | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 21.76 | Cloudy | | | | |

A month of rehabilitative exercises largely corrected Dr. Converse's disability, but he said that a number of things could be done to prevent cyclist's palsy from occurring.

"Preventive measures might include wearing cycling gloves, padding the handle grips, changing the hand position often and riding upright on the bicycle rather than in the low-riding position exclusively," he said.

[illegible]

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